BOSTON RECORDER AND TELEGRAPH.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS-CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 19 .- Vol. XII.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1827.

Price. 83 in 6 m. or \$2 50 in adv.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. COLLEGE HONORS.

The system of artificial honors is exceeding-5. The system of artificial honors is exceeding-y unjust, in its practical operation. Rewards, norder to accomplish any good object, ought to rewards of merit. Now any person, at all equainted with facts on this subject, is perfect-raware that the actual merit of a scholar, by shich, I mean his diligence as a student, his hithful observance of the laws of the Institution, adhis daing all in his power, to avail himself to aithful observance of the laws of the Institution, and his doing all in his power, to avail himself to be utnost of the privileges he enjoys,—every make hows that these things are very far indeed from deciding what share of collegiate honor, he isto receive. Superiority of natural abilities, or letter opportunities enjoyed before admission to College, have a much greater share of influence; to that a young man, of powers of mind equal to hose of the mass of mankind, and who, if he dilgently improve his talents, may lead a life of gently improve his talents, may lead a life of real, substantial usefulness,—may enter College determined to make this improvement; he may so on through his course, faithful to every duty, the ulmost of his power, and thus leader the o the utmost of his power, and thus laving the est possible foundation for future usefulness.— But if there happen to be, a wong his classmates, is many as an audience will listen to at one sesion without fatigue, who, either by having been better fitted for College, or by possessing superi-or talents, have made a better appearance in the recitation room, he is disgraced. For to be neglected in this case is to be positively disgracd; it is deeply felt to be so by every individual the finally fails. Let it be understood, that I not say that such cases may sometimes happen, but that they do aheays happen; that in ordinary cases, a very large part of those who are thought to be unworthy of College honors, have exemplifed, during their whole course, every excellence of conduct and character; while a very large part of those who are paraded before the public, as deserving of particular notice and applause, as deserving of particular notice and applicable, have possessed a very different character. In every thing for which they are morally accountable, they have never been approved; but they are rewarded for a literary stand, which other ircumstances than their own personal merit, have enabled them to take. This I believe is iniversally understood and admitted. For al-

L. BLAKE.

CARDS for bu

r agents.

R NEWMAN,
GOULD.

attend to Operatuetion of Artif

Dr. P.

diseases

of this cit

Union Street.

GINGS

ANGINGS.

ge or small Cum e dollars per roll, D & SON, thington Street.

SANGER, have opposite the Lies d, for Paper Hang

terms and soli

BALSAM.

the most valuable thma, Pleurisy, Spil-ghs and Pulmonary it may be doubted tal in confirmed con-

here are undoutedly will always be found the patient easy and

ich lead to consun

ening is sufficient and it usually keep a den exposure.

th a very vio

ough and spitting of d six weeks, I was Pulmonary Balsas, f two bottles.

year ainee, having treed a severe pain in ulders, with pain ast petite, severe cook, a sufficating senative be bolstered up durswelling of the feet, 19th. After all other lo make trial of the led on burt. On

o make trial of the lid do no hurt. On en to her cough, and and after using it ere entirely removed, er feet subsided, and

s of this truly valo-

pood and extensive UTLER V received __Also __ for sale Bos-

ish Fine Nails.

April 27.

Concordia, fron

though there may be a provision for taking mor-al character, as well as literary eminence, into atock, through the account,—this is almost entirely nominal.

Actual scholarship is the great criterion. He who has wasted his tentalents till they are reduced to eight, maintains a higher rank, than he who received five talents, has made them sev-This is certainly unjust; it bestows a reard, where there has been no real ment; and inflicts punishment upon those who have derved the highest approbation. 6. This system operates unfavorably upon the

literary progress of young men, after they com-plete their collegiate education. Those, who have been successful in the race for commencenave been successful in the race for commence-ment honors, feel as if the object of their literary efforts was accomplished; and, in very many ca-ses, sink into inaction, for want of the stim-ulus to which they had become habituated. Others who, through circumstances over which they had no control, have failed in this first struggle, become disheartened and depressed, until, in the course of a few years, they find how little disposcourse of a few years, they find not like a man did or did not appear upon the stage on his com-mencement day; they then renew their courage and their efforts, and rise to influence and usefulness. I cannot regard these injurious consequences, which, as facts abundantly testify, evewhere result from the operation of this system, as of trifling importance. It is indeed very plain, that a system may be, on the whole, expedient, that a system may be, on the whole, experient, though very strong objections may be raised against it; for these may be outweighed by the good which it effects. We are then to consider what is the advantage obtained, by this practice of publicly assigning honors to the successful, and disgrace to the unsuccessful. There is I believe but one—it operates as a stimulus to exertion. That it is efficient in this respect, no one will deny, although its operation is somewhat limited. It acts only, in any considerable degree, upon that part of a class, who, after the trial of a year in this manner, is all for which it would be de-

Now there are three great natural stimulants which might be made to bear upon a college community. First, the dependance of success in future life upon one's diligence in improving the privileges of youth. This is a consideration which the minds of college students are capable of appreciating, if proper efforts are made to present it; but it is one, which, if such efforts are not made, and especially if some other reward of diligence, nearer and more glittering, is brough in to engross the interest, will certainly be for-gotten. Secondly, the honors which naturally character, and is faithful in the discharge of powerful operation, in all other communities. to interest them in these pursuits, without hir-ing them to practise a temporary diligence, by a set of factitious rewards, of so questionable character and tendency? E. ERODORE.

Several weeks since I called at the house of a

myself of this opportunity to distribute the tracts according to request. They were eagerly read by the recent converts and others, and found to be so interesting and useful, that one individual be so interesting and useful, that one individual was induced to send for 1000 pages more and deposited them in a school-house, where there was a weekly conference, that they might be read & returned every week by those who attended the meeting. The immense good which will result from this extra benefaction will only be suffered to the property. Reader do you fare enough? known in eternity. Reader, do you 'pay enoug for the distribution of Tracts? J. S. Andover Theol. Seminary, April, 1827.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. SOCINIANS.

Messas. Entrops, Every one knows the influence of names. Sects therefore, whether religious or not, endeavor to select an appellation that will conciliate the good will of the commu-nity. The enemies of truth aware of the power of names have endeavored to fasten opprobrious epithets upon the followers of Christ. Julian attempted to excite universal contempt by calling the first Christians "Galileans." And Socinians now think to prejudice many against the orthodox by calling them Calvinists, taking care to charge every extravagance and absurdity upon Calvin. They uniformly call the believers in our Lord's supreme divinity, the "self-styled or-thodox." They doubtless understand the influ-ence of names. The best proof they have given is the appellation they have appropriated to them-selves, "Unitarians." It is wonderful to me that the whole Christian church have so silently suffered them to monopolize a name, to which they have no claim more than all other sects. A name ought to be distinguishing, and is supposed to be so. But "Unitarian," which means a believer in one God, is not applicable to them alone. While such a name is given to them, it is virtually acknowledging the truth of what they charge upon the orthodox, that they believe in

I believe it to be wrong to call them Unitarians, because it is giving sanction to a falsehood; not that they do not believe in one God, but that we believe in three. The name has a reflex induence. They ought to be called by their right name "Socinians." They are more truly the followers of Socious, than we are of Calvin. And they call us Calvinists, we may therefore call then. Socinians. This we are in duty bound to do. I hope every orthodox Christian in the American church will attentively consider this subject—to enable them to do it, I cite the renarks of Robert Hall of England, one of the ablest and best men of the present age. VERAX.

"Dr. Gregory throughout denominates the abettors of the simple humanity of Christ, Socinians, of Unitarians. We rejoice favourite appellation and hope his example will be generally followed. To accede to the appellation of Unitarians, is to yield up the very point in debate: for ask them what they mean by Unitarian, and they will feel no scruple in replying, that it denotes a believer in one God, in opposition to a Tritheist. That this is not asserted at random, is evident, as well from many other facts, as from the following very remarkable one, that, when a noted academic was, some years since, expelled from the university of Cambridge, amidst various points which he insisted on in his defence, one was this,—that it was quite absurd to censure him for avowing Unitarian principles, since he never heard but of one person who publicly declared himself not an Unitarian. Now what did he mean by this singular assertion? Did he mean to say, that he never heard of more than one person who publicly affirmed his belief in a plurality of persons in the Godhead? This is impossible. What could he mean, then, but that he never knew but of one person who affirmed himself not to be a believer in one God?-which is neither more nor less than to identify the term Unitarian with a believer in one God, and the term Trinitarian with a believ-er in three. Let the intelligent public judge, whether it is not high time to withhold from these men an appellation, which assumes the question or two, think they have a reasonable prospect of at issue, and which cannot be bestowed without success. This number, in small classes in our Colleges, is nearly all,—in the large classes it is not half. Its action however upon the minds of the students, as an excitement, although limited in the students are students. bined to throw a transitory splendour over their system, and to procure from the Christian world forbearance and complaisance to which they were ill entitled. That time is passed. Such rational Christians as they are, should have discernment to perceive, that it is not with them as in months past, when the candle of their leader shone around hom: it becomes them to bow their spirit to the numble state of their fortunes. They should learn at last to know themselves. The world is perfectly aware, whether they perceive it or not, that Socinianism is now a headless trunk, bleeding at every vein, and exhibiting no other symptons of life, but its frightful convulsions.

"But why should they be offended at being styled Socinians, when it is undeniable that they agree with Socinus in his fundamental position, the simple humanity of Christ;) which is all the agreement that subsists betwixt the followers of Calvin or of Arminius, and those eminent per-sons? The Calvinists are far from concurring in every particular with Calvin, the Arminians with Arminius,—yet neither of them have violently disclaimed these appellations, or considered them as terms of reproach. Why are the Socinians only offended at being denominated after Sociaus? Is it because they differ in the na-ture of Christ's person from that celebrated Her-esiarch? This they will not pretend. But they differ from him in many respects! In what respects? Is it in those respects in which his sentiments gave most offence to the Christian world? Is it that they have receded from him in that direction which brings them nearer to the generally received doctrine of the church? Jus reverse. In the esteem of all but themselves they have descended many degrees lower in the scale of error, have plunged many fathoms deeper in the gulf of impiety; yet with an assurance, of which they have furnished the only example, they affect to consider themselves injured by being styled Socinians, when they know, in their own consciences, that they differ from Socinus only in pushing the degradation of the Saviour to a much greater length—and that, in the views of the Christian world, their religious delinquencies differ from his, only as treason differs from sedition, or sacrilege from theft. The appellation of Sociaian, as applied to them, is a term of

Tracts at your depository and distribute them wherever you think best. A short time after, I was called to spend a few weeks in a town where there was a revival of religion, and where the usefulness of Tracts was little known. I availed myself of this opportunity to distribute the tracts according to request. They were eagerly read by the recent converts and others, and found to he so interesting and useful, that one individual purposes of chicane and imposture.'

> THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARIES. To the Editors of the Recorder & Telegraph.

Several anniversary meetings of charitable so-cieties, in May last, failed of being interesting, as it appeared to me, without the leat necessity. I therefore determined, should my lie be spared to the present time, to send you a rewaints, which, if observed, might prevent the recurrence of some of the evils, which were then experienced. Accordingly I send you a number of memoranda, made at that time and now somewhat expanded, made at that time and now somewhat expanded, to the present time, to send you a few lints, which. which can be disposed of, as you shall judge pro-

To the Directors of Charitable Societies. 1. It is recommended, that the Annual Report occupy but a small portion of the time dlotted to the meeting. We then wish to hear from the Directors only the leading facts in the case; and no reflections, unless pre-eminently good. The re-flections we expect from the speakers: that ground belongs to them, and should be left for them. Three of the Reports, presented last year, occupied each three fourths of an hour, and anticipated the topics of the resolutions and speeches, consumed the time, wearied the audience, and did injustice to those who had been requested to make addresses. Thus it ought notto be.—Let as long a Report be printed, as the Directors think proper; let it have as much of detail, and as many reflections and general remarks: but let only so much be read in the popular assembly, as will fairly exhibit the proceedings of the year.

2. Let there be as many resolutions adopted as may be thought desirable; but let the speeches be few in number. Four or five are enough, and care should be taken that these are not too long. The Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of Box ton and Vicinity had, at its last anniversary, but four speeches, in addition to a short Report; and these produced more effect, than six, or eight, or would have done, even had they been a great deal better.

3. Let the exercises be commenced punctually at the time set. If people are accustomed to be tardy on such occasions, delays will not correct this habit. And what if some part of the Report should not be heard by those who come in late? It will be printed, and they can read it. Besides, the exercise will be finished at a the services of the evening will be finished at a more seasonable hour, and with better effect, and more persons will remain long enough to contri-bute something when the collection is taken.

If there is no prospect of an audience sufficiently numerous to make a large church desirable, it is respectfully suggested whethesultarer Mauld net become to treat long speeches read in a large, empty house: while a small house, if throng-

ed, would give animation to dulness itself.

It is possible to bring people out to these anniversary meetings; as has been fully evinced by instances, which I might name, were it necessary. Let the plan of the meeting be made with a view to popular effect. Let every thing come in its proper place and time. Let there be no presumption, that either ministers, or lawyers will make short speeches, for such a presumption is not justified by facts. Let it be token for granted, that the speeches will be long rough, to render it desirable for them to be few. Let not the speeches be read; though I see no objection to the use of a brief:—dull accuracy is less tolerable to a mixed assembly, than a serie of extem-poraneous, animated blunders. In short, let it be the sole object of Directors and speakers to make the present meeting product as little fa-tigue, and as much interest, as possible.

II. To those who would attend the Anniversary

Meetings. I would suggest, that it is not in the power of the Directors and speakers alone to make an interesting meeting. The responsibility does not rest solely on them. There must be people to hear; there must be order, stillness, and attention. If one man stays away, there will be one less at the meeting. If twenty stay away, there will be twenty less. If nobody goes except the Directors, and speakers, and a few others, chiefly their wives and particular friends, (as has sor times been the case,) then as a thing of course, the house will be almost empty, the Report tedious, and the speeches dull. So, if people are all the while coming in, and especially if they are all the while going out, the interest cannot be sustained. No man can be eloquent, when he perceives the general attention diverted from himself, or that the people wish he had done speaking. I there fore suggest,
2. That all who feel a desire that the meeting

should succeed, come to the place where it is to be held, punctually.

3. That none attend in the evening, unless they are willing to remain, should there be occasion, as late as half-past-nine o'clock; or, should circumstances render it improper for any one to remain so long, and he be yet desirous of attend-ing, he is advised to sit as near the door as may be, choose the most unexceptionable time and manner of departure .- That half-past-nine is a reasonable hour, is manifest from a consideration of the following facts:--

(1.) The most sober and religious people in the city think it reasonable and proper, as appears from their general practice, to prolong their so-cial visits until ten o'clock in the evening. It is presumed, therefore, that if it be reasonable and proper to prolong a social visit until ten, it is so, ch extraordinary cases as those under consideration, to prolong a religious neeting until

(2.) The evenings are so short in the month of May, that the business of the meeting cannot be completed before that time.

(3.) The speakers and hearers are disturbed,

and the effect of the meeting is diminished, as has been already intimated, by the deptrture of any in the midst of the exercises. To remain, therefore, may be duty, notwithstanding some inconveniences. This is specially true with regard to that person, who is tempted to go out first: for the one who retires first, prepares the way for others. He sets a bad example, which many do not like to set, while they have no objection to following it. Hence it is generally observed, that one eldom leaves the meeting unattended. If it be late in the meeting, and especially if the clock be heard striking nine, let one rise and leave the house, and twenty will immediately follow. Ev-

ery one should, then, avoid, if possible, the responsibility of being the first to retire from these meetings before the proper time.

Messrs. Editors,—these anniversary meetings of our charitable societies are indispensable to the prosperity of those societies, and, properly conducted, they may be made to exert a vast and most salutary influence. They are worthy of most salutary influence. They are worthy of far more attention, than they have ever yet received, either from the conductors, or patrons of our charities. It is not a matter of indifference, whether those meetings are well attended, or not; and whether much, or little animation is seen in them. Strangers in our country, visiters to New England, and to our metropolis, will regard the annual meetings of our societies, as indicating the spirit of these societies. Members from the country will moreover be chilled, or warmed, as country, will moreover be chilled, or warmed, as the meetings are frigid, or otherwise.—I call up-on the people to attend those meetings, and thus the meetings will be thronged; and if that does not give animation to the speakers, let them not speak again. But let no man be censural for vanting animation, when pleading to empty

I hope, Messrs. Editors, these hints will be kindly taken, by all whom they shall concern.

> For the Boston Recorder & Telegraph. SUBJECTS OF DISCIPLINE.

Milnor, in his history of the heresies of the second century, says—"The first heretics of this century were those who opposed or corrupted the doctrine of the real and proper divinity of Christ. Victor, bishop, or pastor of the Church of Rome, near the close of the century, excommunicated Theodotus, the father of this apostate, who denied the divinity of Christ. cy, who denied the divinity of Christ, because he first affirmed Christ to be only man. It appears that a denial of the Deity of Christ could not find a patron, that was suffered to remain in the church in the course of the first two hundred years. Every Christian of any spinsone for independent

ery Christian of any eminence for judgment, and piety, unequivocally held an opposite language. If Milnor's history is true, it seems perfectly certain that Unitarians, during the two first centuries, were not suffered to remain in the primi-tive churches planted by the apostles, but were regarded as heretics, and dealt with accordingly. Dr. Scott, in the course of his notes on the third chapter of Titus says—"Were things re-stored to their primitive ways—"Were things re-

tored to their primitive state in the church of Christ, there can be no doubt but that those who deny the lost estate of man by nature; the deity of Christ, the real atonement of his death; justification by faith in the merits of Christ, being of grace and not of works; the need of sanctifi-cation by the Holy Spirit, and obedience to God's commandments, as the effect and evidence of this faith; with other doctrines of similar importance, would, after proper admonition, be re-jected by believers, and excluded from their communion. No doubt would remain in their minds but that such heretics were subverted and ive of Christianity would be deemed a kinu of "self-condemnation," without considering them as less sincere in opposing the truth than Saul of Tarsus was.—They who believe that men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil, and treat the truth of God as a lie, be cause it opposes their pride and lust, will not find much difficulty in understanding why such heretics should be separated from the society of believers. They will chiefly lament it is not more generally practised, and more easily prac-ticable, seeing it is evident that "a little of this leaven leaveneth the whole lump," in many Churches which once seemed to flourish."

Does the Gospel of God our Saviour contain

revealed truths or doctrines of fundamental importance. Is the disbelief and denial of the fundamental doctrines of the gospel fundamental er-ror? Is it heresy, in a scriptural sense? Do the Orthodox Churches believe that those doctrine by which Orthodoxy is distinguished from Unitarianism are among the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel? What then is their duty? If member of an Orthodox Church becomes a Unitarian, and openly and publicly avows his disbe-lief of those doctrines by which Orthodoxy is distinguished from Unitarianism, is it the duty of the Church to regard such a professor as a here-tic, and to deal with him accordingly? If so, what is the proper course to be pursued, on the part of the church, in order that they may discharge their duty, in such a case, according to the spirit of the laws of Christ?

If some faithful ambassador for Christ, who has made it the business of his life to study and expound the law of God, would consider ject and answer this inquiry according to the law and the testimony, he would greatly oblige all such as feel their need of information and advice on the very important, but much neglected subject of church discipline. A. B. C.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph CHURCH MUSIC.

Messes. Editors,-I profess to be an admirer of sacred Music, and wish that more attention was paid to it. An organ seems to me a very proper and useful instrument in our Churches, and for one, I shall be happy to see them in general use. In order that its good effects may be fully felt, it should be placed in the hands of a skilful and serious minded organist. Some are too boisterous and harsh in their manner of playing; others perform with so much timidity that you can scarcely hear them. Both these ex-tremes should be avoided. It will be allowed, that an organ has some notes in it of a very soft and soothing character. Now these are calculated to be a valuable auxiliary to the other de votional exercises, by preparing the mind to re-ceive them; and I would suggest the utility of playing upon the organ previous to the com-mencement of any of the exercises. It could do no harm, and would probably do some good. As ome of the congregation are usually desirous of singing with the choir, I would recommend that erganist play the whole tune before it is

One word in regard to standing up during the singing. I am decidedly in favor of it, and wish that it may be universally practised. some of our congregations, almost every one stands; in others, only a few. The example of our pastors, in this respect would be irresistible. I cannot, however, see any propriety in stand-ing with your face towards the singers and your

back to the pulpit. Which is most entitled to our respect and veneration, the pulpit or the singing gallery? Besides, what is the object of rising? Is it a compliment we would pay to the singers or because we believe it to be a more described at this day to the singers. devotional attitude than sitting?

HOME MISSIONS DEPARTMENT.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. HOME MISSIONS .- NO. XI.

Says the Rev. Mr. Robinson, of St. Charles, fissouri; "The idea that assistance is to be Missouri; "The idea that assistance is to be graduated by the number of dollare which any people can raise to support the gospel, is not always a correct scale by which to graduate our charities. Upon this principle, the heathen would be entirely overlooked, and many portions of our country which are rapidly populating, would scarce receive a ray of moral light." This is true. Yet Domestic Missionary Societies have commonly adopted such a scale of graduationers. is true. Yet Domestic Missionary Societies have commonly adopted such a scale of graduation—not from choice, but necessity. Their limited funds have constrained them to withhold appropriations from many important stations, where the amount of an ordinary appropriation would have been insufficient to establish the ministry, it being the object of these societies to establish as many devoted ministers as they can, in situations at once the most needy and important in their relation to the church at large; they are obliged by the poverty of their Treasuries, to select those among the most needy, to be their select those among the most needy, to be their beneficiaries, from which they may expect the most efficient co-operation. If within a given most efficient co-operation. If within a given section of the country there he an hundred waste places, and of these, fifty require but an hundred dollars each to enable them to settle a minister—and the remaining fifty require two hundred dollars each—and if the Missionary Society to which they look for aid have but five thousand dollars to expend-is it not better to assist the first oniars to expend—is it not better to assist the first fifty, than half only of the last fifty, leaving seventy-five destitute? To this question, there can be but one answer. Those that now require the smallest sum, will shortly be able to dispense with all foreign aid, and even to contribute their reporting to the region of the region of the contribute their proportion to the relief of the more de ditutewhereas it will require double the length of time, other things being equal, to raise the twenty-five to the same state of independence. So long as Missionary Societies are straitened in the means of accomplishing this object, I know not means of accomplishing this object, I know not on what other principle they can act. Give them the ability, and they will leave no waste place unsupplied with an evangelical ministry, unless they shall be restrained by the fact, that "the laborers are few." And they will unquestionably be furnished with all the means their hearts desire, whenever the Christian public shall become sufficiently enlightened as to the extent of their duty towards their destitute brethren;-in other words—when ministers shall preach as a-bundantly as they ought, and Christians shall converse together on the subject, and informa-tion shall be diffused, with the same zeal which the politician and the patriot feel in relation to the common interests of the country. There is no want of wealth in the church—there are thouswhich by the way are the Lord's) in the hands therefore will be opened, when they are approached in the name of the Lord, and in reliance on his Spirit, and when the claims of his poor and oppressed children are fairly presented. There oppressed children are fairly presented is yet too great a degree of timidity felt, in urg-ing the demands of the Lord's poor, on the Lord's stewards,—for such, are all who are intrusted with his goods. No man is his own, nor can be call aught that he hath his own. The Christian acknowledges this. Why then should he not be called upon with confidence for his contributions when the poor cry for help? Who ought to tremble at a rich man's door, when he goes in the name of Jehovah, to ask for a pittance, wherewith he may convey the bread of life to those who must perish without it?

From the Philadelphian SILENT SABBATHS.

Woe is me that I sojourn in Mesech, that I dwell in the tents of Kedar.

The pious psalmist complains of the wretched neighborhood he lived in while banished from the ordinances of God's house, and lamented that his sojourning was prolonged there. It is surely a great grief to all that love God to be deprived of the ordinances of the sanctuary and the fel-lowship of the saints. I think in many of my silent Sabbaths, I have entered into the feelings of pious David, when far away from the courts of Zion.

In our village we have no religious worship of any name or kind on the Sabbath. Ours are silent Sabbaths. I often go alone and cry when I think how heathenish we live-and that we get no religious instruction of any kind—and what must become of us all at last. Nobody has ever come here to preach or tell us any thing about Christ or eternity, except a pious Methodist who came once or twice, and he was so discouraged and so little attention was paid him that he never returned. At the close of his meetings, none noticed him or asked him bome to their houses, & scarcely an individual ever condescended to speak to him except myself.

him except myself.

Now and then a Baptist, it is said, has preached here. I have often thought if some of the pious laymen in the city would come out now and then and hold a prayer meeting on the Sabbath, how much good might be done. The people might be brought to see their miserable situation. ation. For, a few years ago I was living here in the midst of them as stupid and blind as they now are; until, spending some time in the city, I be-came acquainted with a pious female, who took me to a prayer meeting; then to a church, and thus together with her pious conversation it pleased God to open my eyes and let me see what a poor, blind, ignorant sinner I was. Having experienced the regenerating grace of the Holy Spirit as I hope, I joined in the communion of one of the churches in the city. And when I returned home to this place, it appeared darker and wickeder than ever.

And now are there no pious laymen in that great city that care for souls? We cannot support the gospel, for there is nobody here cares any thing about it. But if we were visited now and then by some pious man, to hold a prayer meeting on the Sabbath, and talk to us, we might

begin to care something about it.
Oh, if rich Christian men will not come; could they not lend their horses and chairs to poor Christian men, who might come and hold a prayer meeting with us, at least now and then on

Oh, is there no man to care for us-to care lest we all go down to destruction? If I was a man, pay to I would read the scriptures every Sabbath to more the people and pray with them myself. But this don't become me-and my very heart aches when

attach themselves to him who sustains a good duties; and on the other hand the disgrace, which dleness and negligence deserve and every where incur. This principle is of very extensive and powerful operation, in an other communities, know of no reason why it might not be equally so at College. Thirdly, the pleasure itself of the pursuit and acquisition of knowledge, one would suppose, might act with no little force.

Education ought certainly to cherish in the hu-man mind a love of intellectual improvement, for its own sake. The development of the mental powers, and the inquiries into the constitution of material and immaterial creation, and into the past history and present condition of the species, which constitute, or ought to constitute the college course,—are certainly the highest and the noblest employments in which man can engage. ls it impossible to make ardent young men feel, that they are high and noble? Is it impossible

> For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. TRACTS.

female friend, a few miles from this Seminary, who informed me that she was a member of a Tract Society, and paid anoually the requisite sum for membership; 'but,' said she, 'I do not pay enough, therefore I wish you to take this, giving me twenty cents) and expend it for

CONF

TION

On th

to procure a subsistence; the other was an olde man, and so given over to the love of rum, that he had lost all sense of shame. Both are now

cured by a process so simple, sace and sure, we would re commend to the men who are so zealous in forming societies for the prevention of this vice, to suppress a little of the noise, and desire to show forth in the public prints, and if vately to procure and distribute this valuable medicine those whom they would be known as wishing to reform.

American Trave

of this evil, by the preventice process. And we must think

certainly exceed in each town ten thousand dol-lars. Now where can we find in New-England, or in any of the old settlements, that an average amount within the same extent of territory been paid in fifty years? And in what similar down from heaven such a distinguishing train of temporal blessings? Every eye beholds with wonder, and every traveller is filled with astonshment. Surely. plenty, and their presses burst out with new wine."—Western Recorder. ey die, as they are now living, in their sins. I have often heard my father say that he was brought up very strictly to regard the Sabbath,

When I came here in 1824, I stood almost upon the frontier. But I have seen emigration a cross the Illinois, and pressing onwards farther and farther to the north-west till it has reached the banks of the Mississippi; and now I know for Missionary labors; they were little known Now, in place of hundreds, thousands are crowdthan 200 miles from this place, & more than 300 rom St. Louis.

Could we have only an itinerant Missionary from your Society as pioneer to constitute churches as he could immediately, in Fulton and in Adams counties, and raport to us what further might be done, would not Providence prepare might be done, would not Providence the way for still greater things? For know there are sheep and lambs strayed from their various folds into all those counties to which I have referred, who need some shepherd

again to collect them. When Rev. Mr. Derrow, your Missionary organized New Hope church on the Wabash, he could hardly have imagined a dozen members would in eight or nine years have grown into Yet this has been the fact, though part of the original number have either died or emi-grated. When New Hope church was constitu-ted, a nucleus was formed around which the fragments and particles of other churches soon began to arrange themselves. Pious emigrants, when they know their best interests, prefer lo cating in the vicinity of some church, where there is a prospect of having the ordinances of the gospel, to going still farther into the wilderness where they must hope for them "against

Hope churches to visit them with a view of set-tling among them. After being absent from this place four weeks, preaching to the two churches, which are 20 miles apart, I have just returned to remove my effects. I have engaged myself for a year. My compensation I believe will be such that I shall need little assistance from any foreign source. Paris is situated on the eastern edge of the Grand Prairie. The church assembles for worship at the court-house, and is composed of persons from South Carolina, and Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Connec-Those from South Carolina and Tennessec are the most numerous, some of whom remov

REVIVALS OF RELIGION

CLASSIS OF LONG ISLAND.

At the late meeting of the Classis of Long, haue a report, of which the following are ex-

unseigned joy, that in two sections of the con-gregation of Jamaica, there appears to be a cona new impulse in the divine life, have had their strength renewed, and taken an active part in

We have received pleasing intelligence from the Reformed Dutch Church at the village of Rome, Sullivan County, New-York. There has been lately, a considerable attention to religion. And it is still increasing. The people are going on with an animated spirit, in finishing their new church. May the great Head of the church be with them and bless them .- Ref. D. Mag.

Richmond, Mass .- A correspondent in Richnond, Mass. says, the revival which has visited so many places in this county and vicinity for several months past, still advances in most if not all of them, and in some with more power than at any former period.—The number of hopeful converts we do not pretend to enumerate. Thirty-seven as the first fruits of the revival in this place, have been examined and propounded for admission into Mr. Dwight's Church, and many

Hull, England .- The Rev. R. Reece, of London, wrote to a friend in New-York, as follows, dated March 1, 1827:—" Two of our old and excellent preachers, Dr. Dermott and the venera-

ours were triumphant.
"The revival in Hull, which I mentioned in some of my former letters, continues in progress. I am told that eight hundred souls have been soundly converted to God in the course of a few past months. This is what we long to see in this populous city, where Satan is enthroned, and vice of all characters prodominates, not withstand-ing the various efforts made by all bodies of real Christians to oppose its progress, and diffuse the light of gospel truth."

Hartford, N. Y .- The Rev. J. B. Shaw writes from Hartford, Washington Co. N. Y. to the Secretary of the Home Mission Society, April 25th, "For several months our prospects have been gradually brightening. There is now a deep and awful solemnity spread over our wor-shipping assemblies. The Lord is in this place, subduing proud rebels to himself! Within four of five weeks, thirty or more, in all, have it is or five weeks, thirty or more, in all, have, it is hoped, made an unreserved and cheerful surrender of themselves to God, and have found peace through humble faith in the blood of sprinkling." He adds, that the number of those who attend meetings for inquiry, varies from 40 to 50.

Thompson, Conn .- The Rev. Daniel Dow writes as follows to the Editor of the Connecticut Observer, dated April 28th. This statement corrects that of our Andover correspondent, as to the number of converts.

"I would inform you that a revival of religion commenced, and has been progressing, the past season, at the — Factory Village, on the banks of the river Quinnabaug, in Thompson. Appearances of a revival had existed there some time before. Four or five persons, in the vil-lage, having obtained a hope, had gone forward in the profession of religion, while several others remained beaind, under very serious impressions In the course of the summer past, a small Bible Class was formed, which we trust had a salutay effect, is turning the attention of some to the Holy Scriptures. But about the commencement of the new year, several persons being suddenly wakened, the work began to spread more rapidly, so that it soon attracted a more public observation, and began to be called a revival. It has now progressed so far, that 22 professing to have experienced a change of heart, stand propounded for admission to our communion, on the first Sahbath in May, & a number more, in different parts of the Society, are either entertaining a trembling hope, or ire deeply anxious. Nine have joined a Methodist Class meeting. Three or four others have recently united with the Baptists."

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, MAY 11, 1827.

ABSTRACTS OF INTELLIGENCE, From the English Magazines for April, received at this office

Rev. J. Wolff .- This indefatigable traveller and preacter, still remembers his brethren according to the flesh. He held a public discussion in London, on three successive evenings in March, with Mr. S. Newman, a professor of the Hebrew language. On the first evening 200 persons were present, on the other two between 5 and 600, the greater part of whom were Jews. They attended contrary to the probibition of the chief Rabbi in England, and Mr. Wolff vehemently preached Christ to them .- He has been much employed, while in England, in attending the meetings of Societies for the salvation of the Jews, and in forming new ones .- On the 28th of March, the committee of the London Society took leave of Mr. Wolff in a special prayer meeting. He expected to leave England in a very few days, for Palestine and the East. Lady Georgiana is to accompany him, and reside in Palestine. Mr. Wolff challenged the Catholics also, to meet him in debate; but it appears that the challenge cial affection to the Mr. W. proposes to pay specation in Persia, particularly among the benighted members of the Armenian churches. He intends to introduce the British school system, and a public meeting has been held in London, to excite an interest in this object. The Evangelical Magazine says, that the details furnished by Mr. W. at that meeting, of the state of the several Jewish tribes in Palestine, and other parts of the East, were incresting beyond what it is possible to express

The Rev. Fustace Carey, of the Baptist Mision in India, and who visited this country a year or two sace, is still in England. He is requently employed in attending the meetings of missionary Societies.

English Baptist Mission in India.-Several ears ago it was announced, that the English Baptist Missionaries in India acted independenty of the Bapist Missionary Society at home, in he management of all their concerns. This was in consequence of the missionaries' being enabled themselves tooriginate funds for the extension of the gospel. This arrangement was attended with embarrasment; and the committee of the society have ately conferred on the subject with Dr. Marshman, who is now in England. This has terminated in the full conviction that, under present circumstances, it is most expedient that henceforward the Society at home & the Missionaries at Serappore should be publicly understood to constitute two distinct & independent Mission ary bodies." They still feel united, respecting the general advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

Jamaica .- Mr. Tinson wrote from Kingston, Jan. 8th, that he and his brethren opened a new place of worship in that city, Dec. 24th. The fitting up of the chapel had cost 600%, more than half of which had been collected by one of their deacons, whose praise is deservedly in all the churches .- They visited Annotta Bay, Dec. 25th, and baptized 20 persons. This is a promising station, which the directors hope will be soon supplied with a faithful preacher .- At Port Royal, 34 had been added to the church in 6 months. The schools are promising; the Lancasterian containing 274, of whom 230 were present at a public examination, Dec. 21.

Converted or Inquiring Jews .- The Count Von der Recke vrote Jan. 4, 1827, to the secretaries of the London Jews Society, respecting his "proselyte institution" at Dusselthal. He says, "The advantages of the method I have adopted towards them, are more and more apparent every day. Those who are not quite in carnest about embracing Christianity, find it impossible now to remain long, as they gain nothing here towards the improvement of their worldly condition. Our number amounts generally to about 50, notwithstanding several left us in the course of last sum mer to seek employment in the trades they had learned here. There are many applying for admittance, to whom we would willingly extend our helping hand, if our space were sufficient."

Test and Corporation Acts .- The different so cieties of Dissenters in England, are about making a united and general appeal to parliament, for the repeal of these obnoxious acts.

Dr. Morison, mentioned in our last as having arrived at Singapore in August, reached his former residence in Canton, in October, 1826. All his former native domestics, and his old Chinese teacher, were waiting to receive him. The next day, the native Christian, Leangafa, made his appearance. He had been employed, during Dr. M.'s absence, in conversing with the natives, in reading, and in writing. He had composed a small Chinese volume of notes on the epistle to the Hebrews, and a small essay in favor of the Christian religion, entitled, The true Principles of the World's Salvation. Dr. M. recommenced his religious meetings on the succeeding sabbath. He expresses strongly his views, of the vast importance of correct translations of the Bible, in all the languages of the nations; and has, it is well known, prepared with great labor a version for China. Yet he is convinced also of the great value, in heathen lands, of living preachers, and written notes and comments. He therefore announces his intention, of spending the remnant of his days, in composing Explanatory

Notes on the Chinese Bible.

Madagascar .- The scriptures have been translated into Madagasse, and will soon be printed for the use of the people. But here, as at the Sandwich and South Sea Islands, missionaries are obliged to reduce a spoken language to writing, and teach the people to read in their own tongue. This important object receives zealous attention. The first school was established at the capital in 1820. Since that time the number has increased to about 30, within 30 miles, and all under the warm and efficient patronage of king Radama. These contained, in March 1826, 2051 scholars, about one fourth of whom were girls, and the average attendance 1705. The schools in the country have native youths for teachers and assistants, principally, but are superintended by the missionaries. A Missionary School Society has been formed at Tananrivou, and a public library for such youth as learn the English language. Thus is the light dawning which is to enlighten a population of four millions. The Rev. D. Johns, missionary, Mr. J. Cameron and J. Cummings, missionary artizans, with their wives, together with Roloun, Baloun, a native of Madagascar, who has been educated in England, arrived at Tananarivou Sept. 11, 1826. Mr. Hovendon, missionary artizan, with his wife, arrived at Tamatave, Nov. 3d.

London Missionary Society. Mr. Townley, who has been sometime in England for the health of his wife, had lately determined to return to his station in Calcutta during the present year: but has abandoned his intention, in consequence of the advice of her physicians .- Mr. J. C. Thompson was ordained Feb. 27, and expects to go to the missionary station at Quilon .- On the 5th of March, a public meeting was held in London, to commend to the divine blessing and protection the Rev. H. Nott, who was about to return and resume his labors in the South Sea Islands. The Rev. W. H. Platt prayed, who performed a similar service when Mr. Nott was about to embark to the same station upwards of ish custom heretofore exacted it, and it is he thirty years ago. March 18th, Mr. Nott the Rev. Alexander suppson, and the Rev. Aaron Bey Alexander Silver wives, sailed direct for Tahiti. A. Birnie, Esq. the owner of the vessel, gave them all a free passage, besides carrying stores for the mission .- Mr. Robert Jennings, destined as a missionary to Chittoor, in the East Indies, was to be ordained, April 4th.-The Rev. J. Smith, appointed to Malacca, and the Rev. A. Lillie, appointed to Belgaum, with their wives, arrived safe at Madras, Sept. 11, 1826. Mrs. L. had been much indisposed during the voyage, but was recovering .- Mr. D. Pearson, on his re. turn from England to Chinsurah, the Rev. J. Robertson, destined to Benares, and the Rev. J. Tomlin, appointed to the Ultra Ganges' mission, arrived in good health at Calcutta, Oct. 22, 1826. Messrs. Tyerman and Bennett, who have so long been employed in visiting the missions of the London Society in different parts of the world, arrived safe at Benares, July 17, 1826; and shortly

afterwards proceeded to Allahabad. Ireland .- The Christian Guardian for April says: Our intelligence from Ireland is of the most encouraging nature. The number of converts from the Roman Catholic faith still continues to increase. Some Roman Catholic priests publicly recanted. The popish hierarchy. unable to maintain the charge of bribery, &c. are now endeavoring to palm off upon the public lists of Protestants converted to popery. This manœuvre can only obviously deceive the most unwary; and must fail before a very slight investigation."-Some of these Catholic stories have had a circulation in the U. States, within a few weeks.

Church Miss. Soc .- The Committee dismissed the following persons to their labors, on the 6th of March: Rev. T. Norton, on his return to Allepie, and Mrs. Sarah Garrett, his intended wife: Rev. G. S. Faught, proceeding to Ceylon; Rev. C. F. Schlienz, for Malta; and Miss M. A. Stratford, for Baddagame .- Mr. and Mrs. Gatesman, Mrs. Taylor, and Mrs. Pope, sent out by this society, arrived at Free Town in November. Mrs. Pope is since married to Mr. Weeks .- Messrs. Gobat and Kugler had determined to embrace an opportunity, of going from Egypt to Abyssinia, in company of an ambassador of the king of Habesh, who had been sent to Egypt to fetch a Coptic bishop .- Mrs. Wilkinson and her two children, all of whom had suffered from the climate, had left Gorruckpore in India, to return to England. Mr. W.'s health was perfectly good.

Mrs. Temple .- Mr. Jowett thus speaks of Mrs. Temple, of the American Mission, lately deceased at Malta: " A Woman, whose adorning it may be truly said, was the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corrupitble, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price."

THEATRES. The London Christian Guardian says, "We

tion of the community to support.

REFORMATION PROGRESSING It appears that a practice has prevail

Rhode Island, by which the highest off the state government have been annually of in to give their sanction to the unnecess of ardent spirits. On election day, and government is organized, the Governor by en a public treat to the members of the ture, the military escort, and the assembly titude. But we learn with unmingled s tion, that the practice exists no longer, 6 or Fenner has broken the iron chains of and daring indeed must be the spirit of the ture Governor, who shall presume to rive again in defiance of such an example. The ection on the 21 inst. was held at Ne We learn by the Providence American, that legislature and the usual retinue retired public house, expecting the customary tre But, "on this occasion, Gov. Fenner has 9 example of independence, and of high moral ing, which does him very great credit, his private and official character." The following letter was publicly read, addressed to the missioners of the School Fund in Newport received with great satisfaction by the as-" Newport, May 2

" Gentlemen .- I inclose you one hun lars, as a donation to be applied to the of Free Schools in the town of Newpo sum is about the average amount of been annually expended by the Execu-State, from his own funds at the General tion, in conformity to "an ancient usag though I have not heretofore disapp expectation in this respect, yet l have disapproved the practice, for its demo tendency. At this time, especially, the intemperance, in the United States is, sufficiently plarming to every moral and pa feeling, without the example of a public tion. I have therefore concluded to div expenditure from its usual course of encou pernicious indulgence, to the better pur aiding the beneficent system, recently add the citizens of Newport, for the general inst tion of their children.

If disappointment, on this occasion, should ite displeasure, and a portion of our communications of the communication of the communicat cite disi should be disposed to censure me for this parture from "a good old custom," I hope reflection may soften their resentment, and a measure which may aid in the abatement serious evil, and contribute in a small degree a positive good, may stand justified in the gene estimation of my fellow citizens. However may be, as I presume my motive cannot ben apprehended, and as I know the object in vi to be a public benefit, I have resolved on step without regard to personal consequence Very respectfully, your obedient

The Commissioners gave a very suitable r ply, which we should be glad to copy if our lin its permitted. The American adds:

"The independent course pursued by his E cellency, in lending his influence to dis nance the practice of giving public treats, intoxicating liquors, will meet the warm probation of every well disposed citizen of tate, and of the friends of temperance e where. It has had the effect to abolish the among all the other civil officers, of whom a ed will further extend to gentlemen exercises we are grathed in the that his Hon. Lieut. Gov. Collins, 2s a de expression of his approbation of the stand to by the Governor, immediately put into the hi of the Commissioners \$50, with a verbal rec that it might be appropriated to the object the School Fund.

"It should be mentioned to the credit of young men composing the two spirited Indepe ent Companies, forming the had, in the morning forwarded a request to Governor, that he would, so far as they were cerned, dispense with the customary suppl

iquors. We regret to find, that we have hitherto is vertently omitted a notice of the late pro ings in Providence on this subject. A few wee since, in an assembly of several hundred citizen resolutions were passed unanimously, which ap proach very nearly to assuming obligations total abstinence, except in sickness. An effort will be made to discontinue the practice of offer ing ardent spirits to laborers, visiters, or friends

The Rev. Mr. Cummings, Editor of the Chris tian Mirror, since we last noted his progress, hi had an accession of three names to his list of thes who pledge themselves to abstain from spirits of all occasions. One of these is a physician, who was formerly importuned every day little spirit," and who " was frequently induced to drink, solely to save farther entreaty." For a year past he has not tasted a drop of spirit or wine.

on any occasion. Mr. C. also states, that " A Society for the pro motion of Temperance has recently been formed in East Machias, based on the principle of each tire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits. so an auxiliary society for young men and youth. Both have already accomplished much good, and promise more."

EFFECT OF CHAMBERS' MEDICINE. More Cures.-A gentleman of our acquain ance informs us, that he has witnessed the sa tary effects of Dr. Chambers' recipe for intemperance in two instances, where the habit was most inveterate. Both the subjects were on plete sots. One of them was a young man, so reduced by drunkenness, that he was unit

sober men, and neither has tasted any spirit since January. "—Boston Courier. " If the most inveterate and hardened drunkards can be

"Let this medicine come into general use, and the granization of societies for the suppression of intemperation will no longer be necessary."

Boston Corrier.

It is easy to say a good word in favor of virtue; and is not difficult to say it in such a way as to give ence ment to vice at the same time. In relation to drunkenne two things are desirable; to reclaim and save, if possib

habitual drunkards; and to prevent the soher from lecon-ing intemperate. Chambers' medicine is appropriate anderstand, that theatrical property is, every the first object; and comes unexpectedly to give us a ray where in this country, a losing concern; and hope hope, in a case which had been considered nearly desperat that this indicates an improving state of public The societies which are now formed in many places, it morals."-The same state of things may exist well known, look exclusively to the latter object. We do not ere long in the United States, especially if we tecoilect one which proposes any attempt to reclaim the sot erect too many theatres for the folly and dissipa-They all go on the principle of arresting the further progress

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

in that great city, and yet that we so near then are all left to person. I have often heard it said that

round about Philadelphia, the people were very heathenish; and I verily believe that many places

round the city need the gospel sent them as much as any heathen on the globe. And I have often

thought while they send mission aries so far to the

heathen, why do they pass by those nearer home

I feel greatly distressed about my parents—when I think what will become of their souls at last, if

&c. &c. by his father, who was a very pious man—and I have listened to him also while telling

us about his grandfather, what a good man he was: and how much he was concerned for the

church; and that he had left a lot of ground in our village, for a meeting-house; and that if one

was not built on it in so many years, then it was to go for a school-house; but alas! there never

were men enough in the village or neighborhood

who cared sufficiently about religion to put up a house for worship on it—and I believe it is now

and they have built a school-house on it.

If it were not for my parents, I would leave

ere with whom I can converse about Christ and

A LONE FEMALE.

this place, and go to the city, or some place where I could have Christian society, for I have none

his kingdom; I am

BAPTIST BOARD.

The Board of Managers of the Baptist General Convention, of whose proceedings we gave some account last week, closed its annual session on Friday last. The meeting was a very barmonious and pleasant one. The subjects discussed and the measures adopted were mostly of a very important character; and the perfect unanimity of feeling and sentiment was in every case as ex-

traordinary as it was gratifying.

The circumstances and prospects of the Burman Mission occupied much prayerful attention. A wide and apparently effectual door is now open for operations in Burmah, unobstructed by those difficulties which have heretofore been a check upon the successful operations of the Missionaries. Amberst promises to supply an inviting field for Missionary lateur, and will probably be faithfully occupied. There is also a possibility that Divine Providence may yet so order affairs that Rangoon may be continued a Missionary Other positions are likewise inviting, and will, we hope, in due time, be supplied with faithful! bourers. Dr. Judson and Mr. and Mrs. Wade, it is expected, will take their stand, for the Dr. Price is at Ava. present, at Amherst. Dr. Price is at Ava. Mr. Boardman and Mr. Hough are at Calcutta. The former will probably remain there a few months, where he can be useful to the Missionary cause, and successfully pursue the study of the Burman It is not certain what particular di-

language. It is not certain what particular rection Mr. Hough will take.

The Board applied no inconsiderable portion of the present contheir time to an examination of the present condition of the Indian stations in this country.-Measures were adopted to secure their manage-

ment with increasing efficacy and economy.

We forbear to give facts with more particularity, because we are unwilling to anticipate the Report which will probably be soon is sued. It need not be concealed that the Board are in want of additional funds to enable them to proceed with vigour, or with much hope of

ANNIVERSARIES AT HARTFORD.

During the last week, at the time of the state tlestien men anhuar meetings af Hartford, Conn, of which the Conn. Observer gives the following account; after saying, that an appropriate sermon was delivered before the Legislature, by Rev. I. Lewis, jr. of Greenwich, from Micah 6. 8.

"The anniversaries of the Connecticut Bible Society, and of the Domestic Missionary Society of Connecticut, and the meeting of the General Convention of Congregational Clergyman of Con-necticut were held on Wednesday. Among oth-er resolutions was one recommending that contributions be taken up for the Colonization Society, on the Sabbath preceding or following the fourth of July. We hope the subject will be attended to throughout the State. The Society is growing in popularity, and in resources—and promises to be the medium of unbounded good to

the United States as well as to Africa.

The Sermon before the Domestic Missionary Society, was preached on Wednesday evening by Rev. Mr. Bacon, of New-Haven; after which a collection of more than \$60 was made for the So

On Thursday morning a meeting was held, to consider the expediency of forming a State Society auxiliary to the American Colonization Society -A statement of the origin, progress and pros-pects of this Society was made by the Agent, Rev. Mr. Gurley; and the meeting was addressed by Prof. Hall, Rev. Mr. Linsley, S. Terry, Esq. & Rev. Mr. Goodman, in support of a resolution that it is expedient to form a State Colonization Society in Connecticut. The resolution was passed with great unanimity, and a Committee was appointed to report a Constitution for the Society, and to nominate officers, at a subsequent

On the afternoon of Thursday, a meeting was held by the "Society for the Improvement of

The Connecticut Sunday School Union held its anniversary in the Centre Church, on 'Thursday evening, when the annual Report was read, and several resolutions, supported by able adcresses from Rev. C. A. Boardman, W. W. Ellsworth, Esq. Rev. H. N. Brinsmade, Rev. Mr. Carrington, and Rav. Orrin Fowler, were

By these various meetings, an impulse has been given, we trust, to the cause of truth and benevolence, in the State."

CENTRAL PART OF NEW-YORK.

Although the apparent wealth is considerable; yet there are but few large capitalists. Most of the wealth has been accumulated in a short time, by mere exertion and enterprize; notwithstanding, the liberalities are great. To say nothing of the populous towns, and splended villages, which have sprung up like mushrooms in a night, the cost of public buildings is immense. I am sensible that no inconsiderable respect is to be had to public patronage. Nevertheless, when we consider that within the space of twenty-five years, there have been erected, Hamilton College at Clinton, the Medical College at Fairfield, the Episcopal College at Geneva, the Theologi-cal Seminary at Auburn, the Baptist Seminary at Hamilton, the Methodist Seminary at Cazenovia, and several others of less note-a court house in every county, with one academy, and frequently two-with from one to five or six churches in each original town, and from ten to thirty school-houses—besides roads, and other public improvements in every direction, and within thirty-six years from a period when the whole was a wilderness—the expense is immense. Allowing that one hundred and twenty-five towns (six miles square) lie along between Utica and

I think how many good brethren there must be the Genesee river, the average liberality will of country, has there ever been shed "their barns are filled with

ILLINOIS.

Extract of a letter from a Missionary in Illinois, to the Secretary of the Trustees of the Missionary Society of

SPRINGFIELD, Sangamo Co. Ill. March 23, 1827. not how many counties are organized between those rivers. Last year I did not imagine that the Fever River Lead Mines would be a place ing thither in hopes of gain. Yet Fever River is in the north-west corner of the State more

accepted the invitation of Paris and New

ed from those States on account of slavery. [Cona. Obs.

Your Committee would mention to Classis with siderable religious excitement, and an earnest seeking of the Lord. Their pastor, (the Rev. Mr. Jacob Schoonmaker,) who has labored among them for nearly twenty-six years, feels his heart greatly encouraged, and his hand strengthened at present. For some time back, prayer-meetings, and lectures in the week, have been thronged, and a good number seem to be deeply affect The last Sabbath, when the Lord's Supper was administered, the assembly was unusually large and solemn. Many appeared to be under great exercises of mind; many tears of joy, and of godly sorrow were shed; and there was an addition of ten new members, making in the whole twenty-six, which have been added to this church within a year, and since the last report to this Classis. New subjects have not only been awakened, but aged professors have experienced

devotional exercises at prayer meetings. In the congregation of Oyster-Bay, also, your Committee are happy to state, there appears a considerable attention to the great matters of religion. Their pastor, who has lately been setstates, that about twenty have expressed a hope of having obtained religion; and that others appear deeply affected. May all our churches be visited with times of refreshing from the presled among them, (the Rev. Mr. Heermance.) ence of the Lord, and their ministers see the work of the Lord prospering in their hands. May the Spirit of God be poured out, "like floods upon dry ground." Thus "come, Lord Jesus! Yea, come quickly." "Let the people praise thee, O God! Yea, let all the people praise thee;

then shall the earth yield her increase, and God, even our God shall bless us."

more are expected soon to follow their example

ble Robert Hopkins, have been lately removed: the latter on Sunday last, suddenly. Their last

SSING prevailed ; est officers in anually draws ecessary lise day, after the rernor has gir. s of the legisla. assembled mul. pingled satisfac. nger. Govern ains of custom pirit of that fo to rivet then aple. The d at Newport heity to their doings against a public evil, and one e retired to cerning which it is peculiarly necessary to new-model fashmary treat .ner has set a ions and received customs. high moral feel credit, both The following

d to the Con Newport, and the assembly May 2, 1827 hundred dol o the suppo cutive General Elec Usage." I have alwa ly, the vice es is, perhaps public exhibi to divert the encouragin r purp

on, should es nr community e for this de a," I hope that ment, and that batement of mall degree, t ject in vie ENNER.

suitable reif our lim ed by his Ex lic treats, warm a

itizen of th perance every lish the usage d it is believ hed in stating , as a decided stand taker into the hands verbal request the objects of

redit of the d Independ request to the hey were con-ry supply of hitherto inad-

late proceed-A few weeks ndred citizens sly, which apobligations of ess. An effort ectice of offerrs, or friends.

of the Chrisprogress, has his list of those from spirits on hysician, who " to drink a uently induced reaty." For a fspirit or wine,

ty for the proly been formed t spirits. Alenand youth. uch good, and

EDICINE. our acquaintipe for intem-the habit was cts were comung man, but was unable of rum, that Both are now ny spirit since

runkards can be b, we would re-forming societies a little of their of intemperance virtue; and it give encourageto drunkenness er from becomappropriate to give us a ray of arly desperate. y places, it is claim the sot further progres we must think

object is immeasurably more important than the other. of drenkards can be cured, there need be no temperance ties." Let us apply this reasoning to other cases. If efectual remedies for fevers and other diseases are discovered, and skillful physicians are raised up, people need ed, and same properties against sickness, or take the least to more precautions against sickness, or take the least to fifther health. If farmers keep good dogs, to drive the from their cornfields, they may save all the expense and trouble of making fences. If the prisons will secure als, and the penitentiary system reclaim them, we ed take no farther thought for securing life and property, for preserving youth from crimes by education and em-But this reasoning is too futile, to require any other exposure. It is a long established maxim, that prevention is better than cure." The exigencies of this case are such, as to require concert, agreement, and mutuligations to resist the desolating evil. No one is bliged to put his hand to the work, if he is afraid of being ntatious, or if he loves brandy too well to forsake it 3at let the friends of temperance give some degree of pub-

CONFERENCE OF EVANGELICAL CONGREGA-TIONAL CHURCHES OF BOSTON & VICINITY.

On the 9th of November last a meeting of the Pastors and charches of the Suffolk Association was convoked, by a letter missive from the Suffolk Association was convoked, by a letter missive from the Suffolk Association of Ministers, at the Haover Church in Boston. At the close of this meeting it was voted to hold a conference somewhat similar semi-annually; and a committee was appointed to convoke another meeting, and invite such neighbouring churches as they might think proper, to unite in the next meeting. A meeting was holden at the Rev. Dr. Homer's Meeting-house in Newton, on the 3d inst., to which the following churches were invited, and whose Pastors and Delegates were present; viz. the Old South, Park Street, Union, Hanover, and Green Street Churches, in Boston; the Evangelical

Newton, on the 3d inst., to which the following churches were invited, and whose Pastors and Delegates were present; viz. the Old South, Park Street, Union, Hanover, and Green Street Churches, in Boston; the Evangeical Congregational Church in South Boston; the First Church in Charlestown, the Second Church in Mediord; the Second in Waltham; the First and Second in Newton; the First and Second in Dodham; the Church in Midton; and the Second Church in Dorchester.

The meeting was organized by choosing the Rev. Jonatha Homer, D.D. Moderator; Rev. Edward Beecher, Seribe, and Rev. B. B. Wisner, Assiant Scribe. After prayer by the Moderator in the Vestry, where the Fastors and Delegates held their session in the forenoon, an account of the state of religion in the several churches represented and the state of religion in the several churches represented and the state of religion in the several churches represented and the state of religion in the Second on the Jonatham of the several parts for the public neeting in the afternoon. The forenoon was occupied in giving the religious narratives. Arrangements were then made by the assignment of the several parts for the public services of the afternoon, and the meeting of the delegations adjourned till immediately after the close of thore services.

At half past two o'clock, P. M. a public meeting was held in the Rev. Dr. Homer's Meeting-bouse, which was very fully attended. It was commenced with prayer for the divine guidance and blessing. The minutes of the marratives given in the morning of the state of religion in the several churches, was then committee appointed for that purpose. From this statement it appeared, that all the congregations are mereasing in numbers and religious interest; that in all of them, asbitath schools exist, and are doing much good, that enurch prayer meetings and lectures during the week are held, and the monthly concert of prayer is observed; and that in nearly all, Bible Classes exist, are highly useful, and are attended by increasing numbe

And in all those congregations mentioned above, as itessed with a religious revival, the work of the Lord still continues, and in many of them is advancing with increasing interest.

The statement in relation to the churches was followed.

a prayer and a hymn. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was then administered, The sacrament of the Lord's supper was then administered, and almost the shole of the lower floor of the Meetting-house occupied by communication. Let suspen was societile and affecting. An answer to prayer was recognized, the Saviour was undenably present, and his people felt that it was good for them to be there.

After the administration of the ordinance, an address was delivered by one of the Pastors, and the services concluded with a prayer, and doxology, and benediction.

Immediately after the public services, the delegations met again in the Vestry, where it was voted, that the pastors and delegates composing this Conference direct the attentions.

Committees were also appointed to make arrangements for the next meeting, to make arrangements for visitations of the churches, and to prepare for publication, an account of the proceedings of this meeting.

Conferences of the churches of this kind have been signally blewed in many other instances, and the beneficial results of the first meeting of this Conference were, as the reports at the recent meeting indicated, soon and largely experienced by the churches; and we trust that our next meeting will still more clearly indicate that the Lord see meeting will still more clearly indicate that the Lord ap proves and blesses such efforts. And should similar confer-ences of the churches be extensively formed, they would, we trust, become the means of promoting Christian (cllowship & love, and of extending the work of the Lord into regions yet barren and desolate.—The day dawns, it is high time to awake out of sleep.

[Communicated.

To the Committee and Subscribers for the erection of a New Theatre.-No. 111. GENTLEMEN,-It is within the recollection of this gen

ion, that merchants engaged in the slave trade were considered honorable men. They walked on 'change, and made their contracts, and conversed of their profits, thinking of public scorn, no more than it trading in bales of cotton. And perhaps they were scarcely more culpable, for the enormous wickedness of the traffic had not heen exposed, or even suggested to their minds. Mr. Wilberforce united in the first systematic effort made to expose those enormities, and he has lived to see public opinion so changed, by his own and his most honorable coadjuters' labors, that now the traffic not only covers a merchant with disgrace, but carries him to the gibbet and hangs him as a pirate. So tremendous has been the turning round of public opinion, that no man would willingly acknowledge his father to have been engaged in the trade. It would be a blot on the family escutcheon. We know the effect on the reputation of some men; whose names are never mentioned, nor their family escaleneon. We know the enect on the reputation of some men; whose names are never mentioned, nor the sons' names, but with this association. It is this hist rough the sassociation. It is this history, not to compare your enterprize with the slave trade, though little blame attached to that, forty years ago, and drawing the likeness from that period it could not be severe; but I do it to exhibit the changes, which have been effected in public opinion. And I say the time may be, when he who would inflict the severest reproach on your son, shall point to the structure in Common street and say, "thy fother heiped to build that theatre" I have fived long enough to see that conduct, which was thought the finest notice. er heiped to build that theatre" I have fived long enough to see that Eenduct, which was thought the finest polish, expelled with contempt from decent society. In my youth, findighty of sentiment and profameness of language were almost indispensable to the fine gentleman. They were boastingly exhibited in the company of ladies, and many ladies could utter an oath with a manly grace. I need not tell yout what company a profame woman must keep now; nor whether a man who should use profame language in the nor whether a man who should use profane language in the presence of ladies, would pass for a gentleman. The change of sentiment on the subject of duelling has wiped that reproach from N. England, and will ere long drive it from the whole republic. I can remember of sentiment on the subject of duelling has wiped that reproach from N. England, and will ere long drive it from
the whole republic. I can remember when, at somewish
the whole republic. I can remember when, at somewish
denners or suppers, it was not much thought of, that a gentieman should get under the table, if the wine was but good;
or at least, that he should be helped to his home, by companions, who might chance to be in a better condition than
hanself. Where is the reputation of that man, who gets
underly years. They are the dashings of a tide, which has
just begun to set upon us, but which, when the sun of intelligence and virtue has risen to his meridian, will bear away
withresistless desolation the strong embankments of iniquity.
If the theatre is founded on truth, it will stand against the
flood; but if, as I verily believe, while our churches are the
gate of Heaven, our theatres are the gate of perdition; if
their doors are emphatically, as is written over some of them,
the "entrance to the pit"; then, ere long, will an enlightcall and indignant community sweep them away, and
hardly can their builders expect to escape uninjured.

Such progress has a reformation of sentiment already
mado, that most denominations of Christians, in this city at
least, consider an attendance upon the theatre as discreditable in any member of their churches. It will require no
great advance farther, to render an attendance inconsistent
with any religious character. And as to the fashion, let me

remark, there is great danger, that to be religious, will be the next which reigns. The friends of virtue have now the means of presenting its claims constantly before the community. In the dark ages, abuses might expect to exist unmolested; but in the midst of printing presses, and associations, and means of so many kinds, they cannot escape exposure. Especially are the inhabitants of Boston within the reach of moral influence. There is not here, as in N. York, a constantly changing population of thirty thousand strangers; & yet one of the principal obstacles to the re-election of Mr. Hone as mayor of that city, was, that he had humbled be office by laying the corner stone of the Bowery theatre. And were the question of building a new theatre, now to be submitted to the citizens of Boston, I am confident that their vote would be a decided negative. And further, I am confident, that would you consent to stop and appropriate the beautiful site, which you have purchased, to some other object, a large sum could easily be raised from the community to indemnify you against loss.

A FATHER. HOME MISSIONS.

The American Home Mission Society, in Feb. last. minissioned Mr. De Fernex, who had lately come from France, to go as a missionary to New-Orleans. C. Whittlesey Esq. of that city, gives to the Secretary of the Society a very favorable account of Mr. F.'s reception among the French population. His preaching has given universal satisfacton; some Catholics have attended on his preaching, and no open opposition has yet been made. A meeting has been held, and handsome subscriptions made for his apport, with a view to the eventual establishment of a French Protestant Church. Almost every day, Protestants, r descendants of Protestants, are discovered. Severa Catholics and 4 Jews have subscribed or given money. Mr W, anticipates the regular constitution of a church within a year, and the erection of a house of worship at no distant COMMON SCHOOLS.

The new School Society at Hartford appears to be pro eeding with energy. Gentlemen to whom circulars have

been sent, desiring information on the state of the schools, have promptly furnished it. County meetings on the subject have been held; and the editor of the Observer assure us, that the citizens of the state generally are aware of the necessity of improvement, and are eager of such remedies as deliberate examination shall suggest. A writer in that paper, noticing our remark that persons have no standard by which to compare, except the schools with which they have been familiar from their childhood, admits its general correctness. But he says, "there is one school of a superior or in proved kind, viz. Mr. A. B. Alcott's school Cheshire." The writer is satisfied, that this is "the best ommon school in the State, perhaps in the United States.

New Preacher .- We observe in several papers, the following notice:—"The Rev. T. R. Sullivan, paster of the Unitarian Church at Keens, N. H. proposes to publish, in monthly numbers, a work entitled the Liberal Preacher, each number to contain one or two sermons. The price of the work will be a dollar a year, payable in advance." Then follow the names of more than twenty Unitarian clergymen who "approve of the plan of the work, and most of them will be contributors." We notice this proposal for the purpose of saying to those readers who might not oth erwise be aware of the fact, that the work is undoubtedly

Activity of the Enemy .- A writer in the N. Y. Obser ver says, that an association in that city is publishing the tracts of Voltaire, and other deistical and atheistical wriings, besides issuing weekly an anti-christian paper, and reparing a deistical library. He very properly suggests that similar efforts should be made by the friends of truth and religion. We believe that the Tracts of Voltaire, and their gratuitous distribution, first suggested to the Christians of Europe the idea of religious tracts and tract socie

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

The author of the remarks on the last page of this week's aper relative to our proposed paper for children and youth, s entirely unknown to us; but he has taken a view of the subject, which we believed we ought not to withhold from

We desire to have it distinctly understand, that it is to nportant for us to have names returned by Election-day, or before. We shall probably not commence the public tion at present, unless the subscription shall warrant it at he time we have proposed. We have already said the price will be reduced, whenever the subscription warrants; and subscribers are not required to forward advance-pay till after the work has commenced.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS

We acknowledge our obligations to " Heman," for cor ing our mistake concerning the statements made by the New Haven physicians. In the Recorder of April 6th, we nadvertently said, that one third of the deaths in that city are occasioned by intemperance. In that of March 2d the reportion was correctly stated, as one third among perso er twenty years of age. Respecting "Heman's suggestions we can only say, that our single remark on the resolutions of the Mechanic Society was all that we the and time or room to make; and our sole object was to stat our impression, that the alarming fact so recently published by the physicians, had had a very suitable influence on the Mechanic Society, and had induced them to guard against the gradual approaches of such a deadly foe. The extract we made from the Conp. Journal contained a strong "con endation" of the proceeding; and a reader would natur ally suppose that we approved what we thus quoted. But it never entered our imagination, that New Haven is peculiarly addicted to intemperance. We fear, that a correct statement by physicians in many other places, would be palling; and that such a disclosure might be made in some cities and towns, and yet neither mechanic nor any other class would take such decisive measures against the common enemy, as were taken in New Haven.

"Observator" next week. His additional con ons will be very acceptable, if he thinks proper to give nem the direction proposed in his last letter.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY

The Calcutta Bible Association, in their fourth annual Report, state, that in the previous year, they had distributed 268 Bibles, 154 Testaments, and 3493 single portions of the Bible, in various languages. These, with copies distributed in three former years, amount to 15,488.-2892 were single gospels, and other small portions of the Testament, in Bengalee, disposed of by Missionaries, and in native schools. In the English language, the Committee have disposed of 229 Bibles, and 90 Testaments. Most of these were given to charitable institutions, which, whilst they are the glory of India, as the first fruits of a future harvest, are in the highest degree honourable to that religion, the friends of which were their founders. Those named are—The Female Orphan Asylum, a Sunday School established by young men, a Sunday School for the instruction of Hindoo youths in English, at Chinsurah, and the Marine School, established by the Appren-ticing Society. We observe by the list of Bibles ticing Society. We observe by the list of Bibles named in the Report, that besides the sacred word in English, they circulate Bibles and Testaments in Welch, Gaelic, Irish, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, German, Danish, Hebrew, Syriac, Greek, Armenian, Malay, Arabic, Persian, Hindoostanee, Hinduwee, Bengalee, Orissa, Mahratta, Assam, Telinga, Cashmeera, Nepala, &c. &c.—Boston Watchman.

The Bombay Missionary Union, as appears from a letter of the Rev. Messrs. W. and A. Fyvie, dated at Surat, Oct. 2, 1826, was formed in November 1825. The Missions represented at the meeting were, the American Congrega-tional Mission, and Church Missionary Society's Mission, in Bombay; the Missionary Society's Mission at Surat and Belgaum, and the Scottish Mission in the southern Konkan. The objects contemplated are, to promote Christian fellow-ship, and to consult on the best means of advan-

cing the kingdom of Christ in heathen lands .--Four natives, one from Belgaum and one of Bombay, were received at this time as church members.

Caffreland, in South Africa, is represented the Rev. R. Miles, in his letter to the London Missionary Society, dated Oct. 27, 1826, as presenting an extensive field for missionary effort. "The country is fertile, and capable of sustaining a large population. The people are numerous, and ready to receive the gospel. The facilities for communication with the colony are numerous." The chiefs are desirous to receive the Miscinguistic particles are desirous to receive the Missionaries as residents among them.

American Board of Missions .- The Treasur er acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from March 21st, to April 20th, inclusive From Auxiliary Societies, \$4246, 18. amount of Donations, \$7,731,94. Legacies, \$1300, 88. Among the donations in clothing &c. the following are noted as received at the Sandwich Islands, in a year previous to April 30, 1926 from foreign visitants, to the amount of \$350,37 from natives, \$947.53.

Death of George Tamoree. - George Tamoree, a native of the Sandwich Islands, died on the third of May last. His death was sudden, and was occasioned by the influenza which then pre-vailed through those islands. He was the son o the late Tamoree, king of Tauai, was educated in the Foreign Misson School at Cornwall, and was one of the five native youths who sailed with the first missionaries to the Sandwich Is-

lands in 1819.—Miss. Her,
The Missionary Packet.—The arrival of the Missionary Packet at Valparaise was noticed in our last number. intelligence has since been received, that she arrived safely at the Sandwich Islands about the 20th of October .- ib.

Choctaw Mission .- By recent communications, appears that there is an unusual seriousness a several of the stations connected with this mis sion. Many among the laborers, and in the schools are anxiously asking what they must do to be saved, and some are rejoicing in hope. "Pray for us," says one of the teachers in a letter, "that the little cloud which now hangs over us, may spread over every part of this wilderness, and tha the poor Choctaws may not be passed by."--ib.

Kenyon College .- Bishop Chase procured subscriptions in Poston, to the amount of \$1,383.

B. Wiggin Esq. has given him what may be received at the exhibition of the painting of the Capuchin Chapel, which will be sent to New We have not learned York for that purpose. We have not learned what success he had in New-Hampshire & Maine

Monroe County Bible Society .- The Rochester Observer, published within the county of Mon roe, calls upon this society to revive as from the dead, and supply the waste places of the counties between that county and Niagara river. It remarks, that those counties are probably more destitute of the word of life, than Monroe was two years ago. The Observer holds the follow-ing unexpected language. "This institution, which has been lauded in the religious publications from Georgia to Maine, for its active and munificent energies in ascertaining the wants of the county and immediately supplying the destitute with the word of life, appears to have sus-pended its operations, as if the sphere of its use-fulness lay altogether within the limits of Monroe county

Philadelphia Bible Society .- The 19th anni versary of this "eldest American Bible Associa-tion" was held May 2d, bishop White in the chair. Within the past year, they have issued whole, since the commencement of their

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society cknowledges the receipt, during the month March, of the following sums:

Contributions to extinguish the debt on Society's House, ety's House, 2,001
In payment for Bibles and Testaments, 2,001
Total, \$5,426

Prayer.—The Presbytery of New-Castle, Del. at their late meeting, in view of the declining state of religion within their bounds, agreed to hold a Concert of Closet Prayes, every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock; and to recommend the

same to their several congregations.

Philadelphian.

A Good Proposal.—A correspondent of the Troy Review proposes that there should be a convention called, to take itto consideration that measures can be advented for the consideration. what measures can be adopted for the General revival of Christian Psalmody; he convention to consist of such clergymen and laymen as have acquired some knowledge of theart, and become anxious for a reform. We cheerfully join with the editor of the Review in seconding this pro-A suggestion of a similar nature appears also in the Richmond Visitor and Telegraph .-The best friends of Psalmody have too long acted without cencert.

West. Record.

without concert. West. Record.

ORDINATIONS, tc.

April 25th, the Rev. WILLARD CULD, was installed Pastor over the Congregational Churb in Pittsford, Vt. Invocation and reading of the Scriptums by Rev. J. Bushnivocation and reading of the Scriptum by Rev. J. Bushnell; Introductory Prayer by Rev. Heay flunter; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bates; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Rufus Cushman; Charge by Rev. Thomas A. Merrill; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Charles Valker; Address to the People by Rev. Beriah Green; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Prof. Hough.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Halson, held at Hope-well, Orange co. N. Y. the 19th of April, the Rev. Ros-ert Roy was ordained as an evangelis. The Rev. James H. Thomas preached the Sermon.

SECULAR SUMNARY

FOREIGN.

Spain.—A Paris article of March 3th says, the Cabinet of Madrid is in very active correpondence with the other courts. Three expresses started at one time, at the termination of a Cabinet Council, one of Paris, another for ondon, and the third for St. Petersbig.

London, and the third for St. Petersbig.

Despatches from Gen Clinton, Commander of the Britbespatches from Gen Clinton, Commander of the Britbespatches from Gen Clinton, Commander of the Britberger of the Britania from th

France .- A riot took place at the funeral of the late France.—A riot took place at the tuneral of the late. Duke de Rouchfoucault Liaucourt, at Pars. It was occasioned by the dissatisfaction of some sesons, at the prescribed mode of conducting the funeral. Troops were called, and a scene of violence and rebellin ensued. The coffin of the deceased was thrown into a kennel, and the insignia of his peerage, the orders confered by the king, dragged in the mud.

The new steam-boat built in London for the Greeks, on new principle, had been found, it was said, on trial, to be

India Affairs .- Despatches to Oct. 10, 1826, received at the India House, London, announce he received at the India House, London, announce he receipt by the India Government of the entire sum of 25 lacs of Rupees from the Burmese Government; and he issue of orders for the immediate evacuation of the entire by our troops. A treaty had been concluded between he Government of India and the King of Stam.

Greek Affaire—An article from France dated to F.

Greek Affairs—An article from Egna, dated Jan. 5, mentions that Miaulis, who had the command of the New-York frigate, had been declared to be a raitor, by the new Primates of Hydrs; that the British wire blockading Pares; and that Com. Hamilton had captred the Greek pirate Athina, and sent him to Malts.—Athina confessed, that on boa d the Greek polacre, Leonids, he had murdered forty persons by his own hand. Commidore Hamilton has rendered important service to the European and other commerce in the Mediterranean.—American officers from the Archipelago speak in high terms of the exertions of Com. Hamilton to suppress the Greek pirates, and of the marked attention paid by him to the American officers and others, and their interests. Greek Affairs-An article from Egna, dated Jan. 5, and their interests.

The Nuremburg Correspondent contains the following article, dated Mayence Feb. 15: A few days since the Greeks of distinction passed through this place on their way to London, to treat of important affairs concerning their country. There is reason to believe that they particularly relate to Mr. Galloway's Steam vessels, which cannot yet proceed to their destination, and which are the more wanted as it is said that Lord Cochrane will positively commence his maritime operations in the beginning

March."

The Greek steam vessel Perseverance had attacked the port of Pireus, and compelled the enemy to retire. This advantage is very important, as it opens a communication with the Acropolis.

The National Assembly had quitted Egina for Orandi, as being a place more central for the deputies. Miaulis had gone in the frigate "Greece." with some other vessels and four fire ships, to annoy the Turks in their contemplated attack on Samos.

The Constitutional of the 3d, states that the Greeks having, with a force of 3000 men, obtained possession of the

The Constitutional of the so, satisfied possession of the Pircus, so annoyed the Seraskier, who was seeking to starve out the garrison of the Acropolis, that, leaving 1000 men to watch this citadel, he marched with all his remained to watch this citadel, he marched with all his remained. ing force to attack the new comers. A decisive battle was fought, and, aided by a sortic under Col. Fabvier, from the Acropolis, the entrenchments of the Turkish camp were carried, their forces routed and slaughtered. The steam boat Perseverance is said to have rendered the Greeks great assistance in the hattle.—Times.

Reward .- The Governor of Lower Canada has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of 400 dollars for the apprehension of the marderer of the late Mr. Watson, of Montreal.

Montreal.

DOMESTIC.

The Election in Rhode Island, was held at Newport May 2 d. Gov. Fenner, and all the general officers of last year, were re-elected. But few changes have been made in the representation from the several towns. Nearly all the judges of judical courts, justices of the peace, and mili-tia officers, were re-elected.

Connecticut.—The general election in Connecticut was held at Hartford, May 2d. Ebenezer Young, of Killingly, was elected Spaker of the House. The new Governor, Tomlinson, commences his message with an express grateful recognition of the goodness of God, as the Author of our liberty and of exercicular to the control of the goodness of God, as the Author of our liberty and of exercicular to the control of the goodness of God, as the Author of our liberty and of exercicular to the control of the con our liberty, and of every public and private good. His masage is a business document; and he gives a decided opinion in favor of hard labor, and solitary confinement, & hard treatment, for the reformation of criminals.

Commerce of Boston.—About sixty sail of vessels arriv-

ed at this port on Saturday and vesterday .- Some of these

ed at this port on Saturday and yesterday.—Some of these were from foreign ports, and others from the South. The latter brought a large quantity of flour—say between twelve and thirteen thousand barrels. Com. Guz.

Commercial.—A circular has been addressed to the Collector of this port from the Treasury Department, informing "that the prohibitions of the act of the 18th of April, 1818, are not considered as extending to passengers who may arrive on board of British vessels. Those, therefore, who are bone fide such, may be allowed to land, with their baggage, care being taken that this construction of the act be not abused to a violation of any of its provisions." ib.

The British sehr. Broutes, Capt. Read, arrived at Sa-

The British schr. Broutes, Capt. Read, arrived at Savannah on the 22d ult. from Barbadoes, and was shown the President's proclamation & ordered to depart immediately.

Mr. Charles J. Cazenove is appointed Vice Consul of the king of Sardinia for the states of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine, to reside at Boston,

D. Ildefonzo Delegado is appointed Vice Consul of Mexico for the port of Boston.

On Wednesday last week, the anniversary of the Alum ni of Columbia College, was celebrated at New-York.— An address was delivered by Gov. Clinton, of which the New York papers speak in strong terms, as a classical and popular performance. The Governor gave a history of the college, with biographical sketches of some of the most eminent men who had been there educated—of these, the most distinguished were Provost, Seatury, Moore, Jay, G. Morris, R. R. Livingston, P. Van Shaaick and Hamilton. ib.

We are informed that Sylvester Hovey, A. M. late Tu-tor in Yale College, has been appointed Professor of Math-ematics and Natural Philosophy in Williams College. New Haven Chron.

New Haven Chron.

Railway Meeting.—This meeting was fully and respectably attended by citizens from the various towns in this vicinity, on the 30th ult. at Mr. Foot's Inn in Lee, agreeably to previous notice. Interesting and eloquent interchanges of sentiment took place between gentlemen in regard to the grand contemplated project; & but one sentiment throughout the whole, both as to the practicability of its construction, and of its great usefulness, when completed. construction, and of its great usefulness when completed or evailed. A suitable memorial to the Legislature of the neeting, and was signed by all the citizens present.

Stockbridge Star

Colonization .- A Society, auxiliary to the America Colonization.—A Society, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, was organized in Lexington Ky. Mar. 28. We are informed that subscriptions to the amount of nearly one hundred dollars have already been obtained. An auxiliary to the Parent Society has recently been organized in Woodford County. We are gratified to find that, in this state, there appears to be a growing interest in favor of the plans and objects of the American Colonization Society.—Western Lum.

Rapid Increase.—Fifteen years ago there were only three papers published in the State of Louisiana, which were all printed in the city of N. Orleans—there was not were all printed in the city of N. Orleans—there was not one country paper; at this time, there are 15 or 16, seven of which, are published in the country. Another paper is about being pullished in the Opelousas, which place is of late rapidly increasing; scarcely any doubt can be entertained of its success, as the Editor has already obtained a respectable number of subscribers in this and the adjoining parishes.—Louisiana Pa.

A number of Revolutionary officers and soldiers belong-ing to this country, met last week in this town to memori-alize the Legislature at its next session for pecuniary aid. They are of that class of the survivors of the Revolution who did service at no one time for the space of nine months and consequently are not embraced in the pension law of the U. S.— Taunton paper.

The Vermont Statesman says of the two Pota-Youth who are studying medicine in Castleton, Vt. they possess a brilliancy of fancy, a quickness of apprehension, a liveliness of curiosty, and an accuteness of sensibility, which renders them susceptible of the highest intellectual and moral improvement. Dr. Jackson of Boston, is about publishing a treatise on

the bowel complaints of childre of a telescope, 36 spots have been seen on the

sun's disk at Charleston, S. C. Taxation no Tyranny .- The town of Barrington (N.H.) ssessed no town tax last year; and as there was no state ax levied, the inhabitants of that town were free from taxtion altogether. The only public expense was one pauper, pported at thirty-three cents per week !

Pittsburgh .- We learn from Pittsburgh, Penn. that orders have been received in that place, for the manufactory of eight steam engines, of 21 horse power, designed express-ly for woollen factories.—Balt. pa.

Good News .- " The Boston theatre was closed for the eason on Friday night last."—Com. Gaz.

Bad News.—" It is said M. Villalave has engaged the Theatre for twelve nights, for exhibitions by his nucleon appropriate of rope-dancers, &c." - Centinel.

Slander.—At Greenfield in this State, last week, Rev. Alpheus Harding recovered \$444 of Dr. William Brooks, an action for slander

Liquor at fires .- We learn from the Baltimore Chroni le, that a lad, charged with having set fire to a board yard was influenced, as shown by testimony, to commit the act, in order to obtain the liquor which is usually distributed among those who work at engines. What a commentary this is on the pernicious practice of handing about liquor. Com. Gaz.

Shocking Steam-Boat Explosion on the Rhin of the late foreign papers contains an account of a dreadful explosion of a boiler of a new construction, on board of a steam boat at Lyons, which was provided with an engine of a hundred horse power. The whole number killed was The fragments were thrown to the extreme parts of the town, wounding several persons, and doing considerable injury to the buildings. One of the fragments took a man's head off while passing the bridge on horseback.

The powder mill of Mr. John Reed, of the adjoining ounty Montgomery, exploded on the 17th ult. with all its contents. Two of the hands were in the mill, and one was so mangied that he survived but a few minutes, and the other was seriously injured. About 3000 pounds of gun powder and salt petre were destroyed, and Mr. Roed's loss is very considerable.—Phil. paper.

Fire.—On Thursday week the brewery of Mr. Silas Slausen, at Peekskill, was burnt to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$6000; on which there was an insurance to the amount of \$3250.

A son of the widow Goddard was accidentally killed last week, in Boston, in the Marine Rail Yard, by getting in contact with some of the Machinery.

Freshet in Maine.—We learn the following additional

Freshet in Maine.—We learn the following additional particulars. In Buxton, the losses were, the double Sawmills at Moderation Falls and at Salmon Falls, (instead of one double saw-mill,) a single saw-mill at Bar Mills, part of Smith's bridge, and part of Bar mills bridge. In Saco, part of Sinnot's bridge. At Union, both dams of the paper mills. At Belfast, the bridge by Capt. S. Brown's, with serious damage to his mills, and as old saw mill at

Poor's settlement. At Anson, a valuable grist mill; and the bridge at New Sharon.

Loss of Brig Gilde.—Brig Glide, Richardson, of BosLoss of Brig Gilde.—Brig Glide, Richardson, of Boston, from Malaga and Gibraltar, for Havans, cargo, wine
&c. was totally lost on the Seven Brothers (a key a few
miles to windward of Cape Haytien) on the evening of this
20th March. Capt. R. writes from Cape Haytien under
date of 29th March, as follows. "We were driven on shore
of the vessels spate, salls, &c. were saved. What was taken from the wreck was entirely owing to the exertions and
assistance of Capt. Elliot, of Br. sloop of war Harlequiri
then lying in Cape Haytien, who, after hearing of the disaster immediately proceeded with his ship to the wreck & remanged by us as long as it was possible to render us the maiged by us as long as it was possible to render us the least aid. [We learn that \$18,000 was insured on the Glide

a this city.]

A green bottom sch. of about 110 tons was fallen in with;
an Thursday last, 4 miles N. E. of Cape Ann, bottom up;
and masts and bowspitt alongside. [The Eagle, of 80
tons, belonging to Hingham, having a green bottom, sailed
from Charleston 1st March and has not since been heard
from. She had a drawing of a spread Eagle on her sterm.] from Charleston 1st March and has not since been heard from. She had a drawing of a spread Eagle on her stern.]
Ashore, on Duxbury Beach and bilged, a sch. unknown, both masts gone, and stern off; cargo, tar and tallow. Not boat or crew have been seen. Supposed to have gone ashare.

toat or crew have been seen. Supposed to have gone asshore on Saturday night.

Sch. Sylph, Knowlton, from New Bedford for Bath, was cast away near Rotinson's Hole, on the night of the 25th ult.—cargo saved—vessel bilged—will probably go to pieces—has been stripped.

Schr. Horatio, Doughty, from Philad, for Port au Prince has been wrecked at sea, and all on board perished, except the Captain, who was taken off by Irig Lawson, and carried to N. Orleans. He was without victuals or drink for 70 hours.

MARRIAGES

In this city, Mr. Thomas Holt, to Miss Ruth Wells; Mr. Leland Thurston to Margaret L. Hutchings; Mr. Charles Hammond, to Mrs. Lydia E. Harris; George W. Lyman, Esq. to Miss Anne Fratt, daughter of Wm. P. Charles Hammond, to Mrs. Lydia E. Harris; George W. Lynisn, Esq. to Miss Anne Pratt, daughter of Wm. P. Esq.; Mr. John Davenport, to Miss Mary Jane Slater; Mr. George P. Smith, to Miss Sarah K. Andem; Mr. Thomas Hewe, to Miss Charlotte Synne; Mr. John Bogardus to Miss Sarah P. Dodge; On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Beecher, Cyrus Briggs, M. D. of Angusta, Me. to Miss Louisa, only daughter of Benjamin Flake, Esq. In Salem, Rev. Moses C. Searle, of Grafton, to Miss Mary Ann Smith; Mr. Owen Jones, to Miss Lydia Foster; Mr. Edmund Biunt, of N. York, to Miss Eliza N. Sinclair; Mr. Hiram K. Bryant, to Miss Emeline Beckford; Mr. Daniel Stoddard, to Miss Martha J. Frye; Mr. Jonathan Wallis, to Miss Mehitable Green; Mr. Daniel Wait, to Miss Nancy Creasy.—In North Salem, Mr. Ephraim Wood, to Miss Mary Cole, of Beverly,—In Groton, Lieut. Charles Woolley, to Miss Catherine Elizabeth Colturn.—In Marshfield, Dr. Gridley Thaxter, to Miss Sarah Ames.—In Sandwich, Mr. Josiah Sawyer, to Miss Agatha H. Gardner.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. Zachariah Fish, 46; Mrs. Sally Raymond, 28; Mr. William Bacon, 39; Mr. Frederick Lewis, 25; Mr. John Carson, 34; Mc. James Coolidge, 46; Mrs. Eunice Blaney, wife of Mr. Aafon B. 89.

In Charlestown, Mus. Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Horn, 19.—In Rosbury, Mr. Ebenezer Goddard, 75.—In Dorchester, Mr. William Blackman, 30.—In Brighton, Mrs. Mary Wright, 72.—In Salem, Mr. Joshua Ward, 80.—In Dartmouth, Hon. Holden Slocum, Sl.—In Worcester, Col. Ren, Hennis, in the S4th year of his age; Mr. John Goodale, 82.—In Claremont, N. H. Mrs. Sarah Foscraft, relict of the Dr. Francis F. of Brookfield, Ms.—In Sharon, Ms. Mrs. Deborah Gaunet, 67. This Heroine served as a volunteer, in mide aftire, for three years during the revolution.—In Francis Fuel. In Barvers, Mr. John Kettelle, 29.—In Windsor, Dea. Isaiah Whitman, 67.—In Northwood, Capt. Joshua Furber, S3.—In man, 67.—In Northwood, Capt. Joshua Furber, 83.—In Meredith, N.H. Mr. Eliphalet Ladd, 73.—At Rindge, N.H. Capt. Solomon Rand, 77.—In Ashby, Mrs. Anna Prentice, 43.

MILFORD ACADEMY.

THE last Quarter in this Seminary for the present year will commence on the second Wednesday in June next. Tuition from three and half to four and half dollars. Board as before, at \$1.50 a week.

Board as before, at \$1,50 a week.

To accommodate those female scholars, who may wish to devote a part or the whole of the time to the several branches usually taught in Female Seminaries, a Preceptress has been engaged, who has successfully spent several seasons in that employment. The young ladies may attend the instructions of the Precentors of Precentages, as they showed. that employment. The young ladies may attend the in-structions of the Preceptor or Preceptress, as they choose, or of each alternately in different parts of the day, and no

or of each atternately in dinerent parts of the day, and no extra charge will be made.

Arrangements are also made for a course of Chemical Lectures, accompanied with experiments, to be given to the students gratuitously, and to commence with the Quarter.

GUSTAYUS D. PECK, See'y to the Board of Managers.

A NEW and COMPLETE EDITION of HAN-NAH MORE'S WORKS-in 2 large volumes,

NAH MORE'S WORKS—in 2 large volumes, Sco. very low, containing
Poems—Epitaphs—Ballads and Tales—Hymns—Bible Rhymes—Sacred Dramas—Search after Happiness—Stories for persons of the Middle Rank—Allegories—Tales—Thoughts on the Manners of the Great—Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education—Practical Piety—Hints for forming the Character of a young Princess—Christian Morals—Essay on the Character and Practical writings of St. Paul—Cœlebs in Search of a Wife—Forcign Sketches—Domestic Sketches—Reflections on Prayers—Spirit of Prayer. Spirit of Prayer. Some of the above were not included in former editions

For sale at No. 70 Washington Street by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS; together with a very great assortment of Book on liberal terms.

May 11.

THE REFERENCE BIBLE.
CONTAINING an accurate opy of the Common English Version of the Old and New Testaments; with References, and a Key Sheet of Questions, Geographical, Historical, Doctrinal, Practical, and Experimental; accompanied rical, Doctrinal, Practical, and Experimental; accompanied with valuable Chronological Harmonies of both Testaments; correct and elegant Maps, and highly useful Tables of Scripture Names, Scripture Geography, Scripture Chronology, Scripture References, &c. The whole designed to facilitate the acquisition of scriptural knowledge in Bible Classes, Sunday Schools, Common Schools, and Private Families. By Hervey Wilberg, A. M. Fourth Edition.

Advertisement.

The editor of the Reference Bible has felt a deeper in terest in promoting among the young an intimate acquaint-ance with the Scriptures, than in any other object whatever. His success in turning the attention of the public to this ob-ject, is strongly attested in the circulation of above fifty thousand copies of works with his name. The approbation to universally bestowed on the New Testament, so universally bestowed on the New Testament, on the plan which is here, with enlargement, applied to the whole Scriptures, encourages the hope that the imperfections of this work will not prevent it from meeting with a favorable reception. He would here state, that three sizes of the Bible were printed almost simultaneously; and that the fourth and fifth editions have been needed too soon for much revision to be made. Some pains have been taken to detect and remove enters. move errors.

The Chronological Arrangement of the Old Testament is

The Chronological Arrangement of the Old Testament is the syllatus of an English publication of 1821, by the Rev. G. Townsend, and reputed of sterling excellence. In 1825, he published his Chronological Arrangement of the New Testament, a syllabus of which is now subjoined to the other. The principal chronological advantages to be derived from works which cost \$20, are here condensed within the compass of 50 pages. A Bible Atlas, recently executed in Englad, has supplied three of the maps.

Renewed acknowledgements are here tendered to Rev. Professor

Renewed acknowledgements are here tendered to Rev. Drs. Miller and Lindsley of Princeton, Rev. Professor Goodrich of New Haven, Rev. Justin Edwards of Andover, and Messrs. J. E. Worcester and J. W. Gibbs, for the assistance received from them in preparing the Tables. By the politieness of Professor G. access has been had to a new work from Edinburgh, from which important aid has been obtained in the application of Walker's general principles of pronunciation. Dr. Miller has revised this fourth E. ition. It is now confidently believed that the Reference Bible can be read more understandingly, correctly, and profitably, than any other edition. The Reference Leiters and Key are adapted to exercise the understanding about the ideas contained in each paragraph of the oracles of God, and thus break up a babit lamentably common of reading mechanically or without reflection; the Maps and Tables, relating to Etymology, Geography, Chronology, Prophecy, and other miscellaneous subjects, by elucidating many passes, will add to the interest with which they will be perued; and the marking of proper names with the figure vow. d: and the marking of proper names with the figure vow els of Walker's Dictionary, a work now in general use, will tend to render their pronounciation ensy, accurate and uni-form. [17] Sold by Hilliard, Gray, Little & Wilkins, and Crocker & Brewster, Boston.

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED.

IN a situation, retired, pleasant and airy, and within 5 minutes walk of State Street, two chambers which would well accommodate 4 Gentlemen are now vacant. For further particulars, application may be made at No. 3. Morton-place, or No. 43, Market-Street. May 11.

BOARDERS WANFED. A Gentleman and his Wife, or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARD in a central and pleasant situation. Inquire at this Office. May 11. him a tree, which, when he had cast into the waters, waters were made sweet."—Exod. xv. 23-25. Where is the tree the prophet threw Into the bitter wave? Left it no scion where it grew, The thirsty soul to save?

Hath nature lost the hidden power

Its precious foliage shed? there no distant eastern bower, With such sweet leaves o'erspread? Nay, wherefore ask?—since gifts are ours, Which yet may well imbue Earth's many troubled founts with showers Of Heaven's own balmy dew.

Oh! mingled with the cup of grief, Let Faith's deep spirit be, And every prayer shall win a leaf From that blest healing tree!

con our ever in the representation to the property of the representation of the represen

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

EDUCATION OF YOUTH. For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.

Among the many and great improvements, which have been made and are still making in every branch of education, there seems to me to be none of greater importance than those which relate to the religious education of the The earliest impressions men receive young. The earliest impressions men receive are always the strongest—those which take deepest root and exercise the most powerful influen upon the character. Of what momentous importance is it, then, that in this susceptible peri-od of life, such impressions should be made upon the mind, as shall be conducive to its eternal welfare! We are, by nature, very much under the influence of habit. We all know but too well how difficult it is to break the chains of a habit which is once contracted. But education is little more than the formation of habits, and according as those habits are virtuous or vicious, will be, in a great measure, the character in life. Habits, when they are enlisted on the side of virtue, are a powerful auxiliary to good religious resobut when bad ones have been formed, it will cost many a painful struggle in after life, even with the firmest resolution, to overcome them; and I fear that, in many cases, the event of the struggle would be doubtful. This painful struggle may be, in a great degree, avoided, by a due regard to the religious education of the young. To this end, the establishment of Sabbath schools, by leading children to the study of the Bible—by exciting their reverence for its sacred contents, and leading them to associate with their ideas of it, whatever is holy in the Sabbath and the sanctuary, very essentially contributes. Juvenile libraries, too, consisting of books which prereligious and moral truths to the young mind in an interesting form, are, in my opinion of great utility, and no town or parish ought to be without one. Any method, indeed, which can be devised of awakening the attention and exciting an interest in religious subjects, is worthy of particular attention and the discoverers of such methods are entitled to the public gratified.

These reflections were suggested by seeing, in

reservence to severe suggested by severing, in your paper, proposals for publishing a weekly Religious Paper for Children. This seems to me to be an excellent plan. Children will always feel an interest to read, what they know to be addressed to and intended for then selves, and thus, they will be beguiled, as it were, taste for reading, and a considerable store of quire. Neither will the benefit stop here. From very nature and design of the paper, it will to contain many valuable hints to parents relating to education, of which they might rents retating to education, of which they might avail themselves with advantage. Every family of children, should, I think, have it put into their hands. From these considerations, I heartily wish you success in your laudable undertaking. A.G.

NEW-YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The friends of morality and good order in the city of New-York, being alarmed at the progress of vice and corruption, are engaged in establishof vice and corruption, are engaged in establishing a New Daily Paper, entitled the New-York Journal of Commerce. It is not to be a religious paper, but like other Daily Commercial Papers, it is the design of the Journal of Commerce to exhibit improvements in Literature, Science, & the Arts, such as shall be acceptable to the Statesman, the Scholar, and especially the Merchant. Every effort will be made, by the employment of competent agents, to secure the earliest and most authentic news, and the projectors of the Journal are pledged, that it shall, in no respect, suffer by a comparison with other daily papers.

The puffs and advertisments of Theatres and Lottery venders are to be excluded from the Journal, and in this way it will never be a co-worker with these schools of wickedness which are causing the ruin of thousands.

Some may be ready to conclude that the old Blue-laws of Connecticut are in force, when a daily Commercial Paper mast be debarred the privilege of inserting advertisments for hire.-But a daily paper has a double influence, and who conduct them a high responsibilityand while they lend their columns as vehicles to carry to every door the deceptive allurements, held out by Theatres and Lottery venders, they are virtually aiding and abetting the ruin of the

We are glad that the friends of virtue have taken a bold stand. We hope their voice will be heard and felt, and that Editors of respectable papers will be convinced by this expression of public sentiment, that they are indirectly using their influence to support a system which they deprecate in principle. We hope the new paper will be not merely a silent monitor. sometimes at least, will say-" Hearken unto me now therefore, O ye children, and attend to now therefore, O ye children, and attend to the words of my mouth. Let not thine heart decline to her ways, go not astray in her paths: for she hath cast down many wounded; yea, many strong men have been slain by her. Her house is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death.—New Haven intelligencer.

TRACT ON THE RUINOUS CONSEQUENCES OF GAMBLING.—Award of Premium.—The Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society. having considered the several Tracts committee ir examination on the above subject, have unanimously agreed to award the premium of fifty dollars to Rev. Timothy Flint, recently of Alexandria, Louisiana, and now of Cincinnati recently of Ohio; and have directed the Tract written by him to be forthwith stereotyped and published.

By order of the Committee, JAMES MILNOR, Chairman. New-York, April 26, 1827.

Mesars. Editors .- I have seen occasionally in the Reorder & Telegraph, questions on religious and moral sub-jects, and answers to them which I thought were calculated to be useful. Heping that the practice will be continued, I send you the following to which an answer is requested.

QUESTION.—Is it the duty of a Christian to pay debts as far as he is able, even though the creditor may not have it in his power to enforce payment by law?

From the Western Recorder A NEW PROJECT.

Mr. Hastings,—The period will arrive, when "Holiness to the Lord, shall be written on the bells of the horses." The present a spect of the times seems to favour the idea that that period is not far distant. A few years ago, I presume, there was not in the world a religious almanack, or a sin-gle religious weekly newspaper. Such publications were all of a worldly character, and many of them licentious and profane in their tendency. The public taste in this respect is vastly altered. Vehicles of religious intelligence are now mov wenters of rengious intelligence are now have ing in every direction through our country. A wonderful variety of methods have recently been employed to diffuse scripture truth more widely, and to present it more constantly and forcibly to nind. One method, which to my knowlevery mind. One method, which to my knowledge has not yet been adopted, occurs to me as being worthy in this view of some consideration. Let the crockery which we use on our tables bear, amongst the devices with which they are ornamented, select and appropriate passages of scripture, which might lead us to suitable re-flections while we are participating of the fruits of the divine bounty. Might not the words of life be thus sent into places, into which they find no admittance by other means? Would they not furnish every mind with subjects of thought and with rules of action? If the public sentiment were expressed in favour of such a scheme the ware thus ornamented and enriched would soon be produced in abundance. Please, sir, to try the motion, and see how it will be decided.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

IT SOOTHES MY SORROWS.

d a sermon lately from Matt. xxi, 22 "And all things, whatsoever ye shall ask in pray-er, believing, ye shall receive." It was occasion ed by the death of a little boy, about 8 years old

ometime ago he had attended public with his mother, and the minister preached from the text above mentioned.—As they returned home, he said,—" Mother that was a very sol-emn text to day, was it not? The minister seemed to stop, that the people might send up their prayers. I should think mother, that every body asked the Lord for something!" "Well, my dear," said his mother, "what did you ask yourself?" "O," said he, "I prayed, and said, Lord let thy will be done Lord let thy will be done concerning me."

She was struck with this at the time, as he was unwell; but still more so a few days afterwards for his illness increased and the fifth day he expired. One day, during the interval between the sermon & his death, she was repeating that hymn,

How sweet the name of Jesus sounds To the believer's ear; It soothes his sorrows, heals his wounds, And drives away his fear."

Mamma," exclaimed he, "do read that verse till I can repeat it; it is the sweetest hymn I Oh, it soothes my sorrows." dear, what sorrows have you? does your head pain you very bad?" "Yes, but it is not that am sorry I have been peevish; I am sorry have been so careless; I am sorry I have been so bold; I am sorry I do not love the Lord Jesus Christ more; I love you and papa very much, but I think I love him more than both of you; yet I feel sorry that I do not love him more,

name soothes my sorrows."-[Children's Friend. TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph ANOTHER CALL TO ACTION.

Massas. Editors,-If the community keep on drinking, until they can persuade the importers of ardent spirits to give up the trade, and the distillers to burn their distilleries, I fear we shall all become drunkards. The fact is, the import-ers and distillers will continue the business, as ong as the public will keep them in countenance, and no longer. Now, if you wish to stop the im-portation or distillation of ardent spirits, leave off drinking. To be sure, the importer is willing to give up the trade, if he can make nothing by it; and the grocer is willing to give up the trade, if there are no ardent spirits imported or distilled; and the drunkard, even, will be willing to leave off drinking, if he can't get any thing to drink. But which is most to blame, the impo the distiller, the retailer, or the tippler? the great question. And who shall stop first, is another almost as big. Now let us call our friends together, and set out our decanters before them d discuss these two momentous questions. Messes. Editors, we never shall do any thing in this way. We cannot graduate the odium which should rest on each class, so accurately, that they will be satisfied; for neither class are willing that any blame should rest upon them. The im-porter casts the odium upon the retailer; the retailer casts it upon the consumer; the consumer casts it back upon the importer; "and so they wrap it up." The idea of sitting down to discuss the question, who is most to blame? reminds me of the anecdote of the two boys, who had worked hard all the day to gain half an hour's ime for bathing. When they had arrived at the bank of the river, and were prepared to plunge in, the question arose, who shall dive first?—Said the younger, "you are older and taller, and a better swimmer than I, and you shall dive first. If you succeed in swimming to the shore again, then I will try."—No, said the other, "you shall dive first; and if I find you are likely to sink, I will come to your rescue, and that will be a noble deed, every body will tell of it."—
There was much to be said on both sides; and spending their half hour in discussing the subject, they quietly put on their clothes a-gain and returned to their work. Something must be done, and somebody must

do it. But if every one looks to his neighbor to begin first, why, nothing will be done, and in-temperance will still desolate the land, and we shall still be called a nation of drunkards. I shall not puzzle my brains to ascertain, who is most to blame, the importer, the distiller, the retailer, or the drunkard; or who shall stop dealing in the article first. But for one, I am determined not to encourage the importation or sale of it by using it myself. Messrs. Editors, since I last addressed you, a volley of Fast day Sermons has been discharged against the common enemy, and not without some effect. Some of the churches in this city, were half awaked, and, I trust, that such another volley would bring them to stand upon their feet, and shake themselves from the reproach which has too long rested upon them. Let every professing Christian say for himself, "I have done with ardent spirits," for himself, "I have done with ardent spirits," and the work will be half done. Let it no more be said, that 'such and such a minister was seen to call at the bar of a tavern, and tip off his glass with as good an air as the worst of us.'-Let it no more be said, that 'such and such a professor may be a good man, for aught we know, but he carries a red nose of his own, and we guess that, with a!l his religion, he would not stick at a glass of brandy.' O, my brethren, let there be no more occasion for this reproach. Before I conclude, I would say, that in my opinion there are some grocers in this city who are pre-pared to turn their liquor casks out of doors, and to give up the dealing in ardent spirits, altogether. And now, I call upon the friends of re-ligion, the friends of their country, to look after them, and if there are any such to be found, to S. D.

which will be put to press without delay.

For the Ruston Recorder & Telegraph. THE SALE OF RUM.

MESSES. EDITORS,—I am happy to learn that our Christian churches have not been wholly inattentive, to the recent and well directed efforts which are made to arrest the progress of intemperance. In their individual capacity, intemperance. Christians and Christian ministers have done much to abate the fury and check the tri-umphs of this relentless destroyer. But no effort of the pulpit, sanctioned by mere pub-lic opinion, and followed by the customary prayer, that the blessing of God may attend it, rill stop the evil. The sin of drunkenness will continue to spread its demoralizing and wasting influence, until the churches concentrate their forces and set the example of reformation. While nembers of churches accustom themselves to the frequent use of ardent spirits, in vain do they call for sermons and tracts upon the evil of in-temperance, for distribution. They may scatter he eloquence of the pulpit to the four winds of heaven; and thus give current circulation to every tale of wo which has grown out of the habit of intemperance, but without a corresponding , it will be labor lost. To render an efexample fort of the churches successful in the suppression of this evil, the principles of reform sh such, as not to counteract and defeat the object. They ought not surely to involve inconsisten cies and gross absurdities.

Christian churches ought to be careful of the influence of an obligation, to discontinue the use of ardent spirit, and to exclude it from their private dwellings by vote, while some members every church are engaged in the traffick of this article. It may be asked, with what good conscience can such members be required to vote with the majority of their respective churches, against the use of ardent spirits? Or, by what rule of consistency, can these members give personal countenance to such a vote, while for pitiful sum of a few shillings profit, they are ly vending the article, by the gallon, or hogshead? By way of excuse it is often said, that men cannot easily change their line of business. Let it suffice to say, that the drunkard never wants a better excuse, to quiet his conscience. than the difficulty of changing his habits. The idea, that men must relinquish the means of livby abandoning the sale of rum, is an artifice of the devil.

of the devil.

But suppose this were to be the consequence, how many thousand times to be preferred is a residence in an almshouse, to a living upon the unhallowed gain, which has occasioned wretchedness and misery to thousands. What is the maintenance of a single family compared to the poverty of a whole neighborhood, beggared and ruined, for time and eternity, by the sale of ruin? Is this then the excuse of the Christian, for practically aiding a national sin, that threatens the ruin of the civil and religious interests of the country, that he can't well change his business? With equal propriety the robber and murderer may avail themselves of the same excuse. Is it asked, what shall Christians do with the ty they have already invested in the article of rum? Let it be sacrificed, upon the same prin-ciple, that influences the slave-holder to give up his slaves; a conviction of duty.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. A VALUABLE EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Phineas Whitney of Winchendon, Mass has a large farm; cuts about 150 tons of hay, annually; employs four or five men, during the year, and nine or ten in harvest. He was in the habit of purchasing rum by the barrel, in Bos ton, for his laborers, and used annually about five barrels. He saw the babit of using it was therefore resolved to use no more; and offered his men one dollar monthly, in addition to their former wages, if they would dispense with it al-together. They readily acceded to this proposal; and during the last five years, he has neither used it himself, nor furnished it for his men. His work has been done quicker & better than ever before. He has saved, he says, more than one thousand dollars in money. Five or six of his neighbors, having large farms, have seen his success, and imitated his example. A society was formed, about two years ago, to promote temperance in that town; and though they have seen the drunkard reclaimed; they have seen the progress of intemperance checked; and he has now taken home with him some of Dr. Chambers' medicine, to try the effect of it on an individual, who became a confirmed drunkard before the respectable ithabitants of the place began to feel themselves accountable, for holding the bot-

tle to the mouths of their hired men.

Mr. Whitney s well known in this city as a man of truth. This statement was received from him to-day.

Boston, May 1, 127.

From the Delaware Gazette. ANOTHER DRUNKARD CURED.

I, ANDREW H. HUTTON, of New-Castle, (Del.) lately a common drunkard, having been cured by Dr. Clambers' medicine, as I trust, hereby wish to testify before my friends and ac-quaintances, the public, and all drunkards, to the efficacy of the medicine.

1 am 57 years od, have a wife and eight chil-I have by twelve years been a hard drinker. My ustal quantity latterly was about five quarts of lictor a week. The loss of time by my drinking was to the worth of about \$3 The meney which I spent weekly for rum was about 6 1-2 cents. I was much weak-ened in body, my limbs trembled, my eyesight sometimes almost failed. I was compelled by my dreadful thirst ofen to get up at night & drink. Sometimes I was razy, and would threaten peo-ple in the streets in fits of intoxication, seeking o quarrel with tem. My wife having already rne and suffere more than I could write on paper, though she has always been a kind com nion and an industrious woman, was about eaving me for my intolerable drunkenness. In short, if any one vanted to say another was the

worst man in town as to drinking, he would most likely say he was "as bad as old Hutton." I began to take the medicine in liquor, but my thirst raged so that while taking it, I drink often without the medicine and get drunk All hopes of itsdoing me good seemed gone. But after the last dise, I began to nauseate liquor, & tho' I took but haif the usual quantity for a con-firmed sot, or the whole of the usual quantity for "a young beginner," as Mr. Chambers' calls it, I have lost all taite for ardent spirits, and have not drank nor vished to drink a drop since the 26th March las, the day after I took the last of the medicine. My body now begins to feel vigorous; my hand, that shook so when I tried to pour out a cup of coffee as to spill half of it, is I sleep well at fight, and do not mutter and talk as I used to. By appetite is good, eating as much in one day as I formerly did in six. I can work at my trace all day, and do more work now in one week than I formerly did in three months. Decent people tre willing now to talk with and employ me. At for my wife, she says she is " in a new world." I wish to thank God for his mercy to me, and hope I shall never fall into this vice again, though I shall if he coes not keep me. I carnestly recommend this medicine to all the drunkards in Delaware, who are ruining soul

and body by pouring down rum into their throats.

New-Castle, April 13, 1827.
I certify that I administered the medicine to Andrew H. Hutton, from time to time, and that every fact mentioned above to which every fact mentioned above to which my knowl-

edge can extend, is true. WILLIAM S. BARR.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

READING LESSONS for Primary Schools. By a entieman of Boston. Used in the Boston Primary schools. Morse's Geography and Atlas, improved edition. This rork is now universally approved, and used in most of the chools throughout the country in which Geography is tudied.

The American First Class Book, consisting of Lessons in Reading and Speaking; by the Rev. Mr. Pierpoint Used in the Beston schools.

Used in the Boston schools.

Whelpley's Compend of History, late improved edition, with Engravings, and a Chart of History and Biography.

Staniford's Practical Arithmetic, with Book-keeping.

The Explanatory and Pronouncing French Word
Book for the use of schools.

ook, for the use of schools.

The Agricultural Reader, for the use of schools. By Daniel Adams, author of the Scholar's Arithmetic

Daniel Adams, author of the Scholar's Arithmetic. Walsh's improved edition of The Mercantile Arithmetic, with a new system of Book-Keeping.

Blair's Outlines of History, Chronology, &c. with a Chart of History. Price §5 per. dozen.

Goodrich's Outlines of Modern Geography, with an Atlas. Price, with the Atlas, §7,50 per doz.

The Evangelical Instructor, a Reading Book for schools. The Orthoeptical Guide, or Perry's Spelling Book, improved by Mr. Alger, with Walker's pronunciation.

[37] The Constitutions of Massachusetts and of the United States, in one volume, with Questions for examina-United States, in one volume, with Questions for examina-tion, by the Rev. Isaac Jones. This work should be con-sidered indispersable in every school, and set only read dispensable in every school, and not only read. but caused to be thoroughly studied, to aid which, a system of questions is now annexed. No subject could be introduced

lished and for sale by RICHARDSON & LORD, No. 133, Washington Street.

STUDY OF THE BIBLE.

A COMPENDIOUS Introduction to the Study of the Bible, by Thomas Hartwell Horne, Illustrated with Maps and other engravings, is now in the press of Wells & Lilly, and will soon be ready for publication. This work is an analysis or Abridgement of "an Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, in four volumes," by the same author. And it was undertaken and executed by the learned author with the special design of rendering his labours, in this important department en and executed by the learned author with the special design of rendering his labours, in this important department of literature, more extensively useful. He states in the preface, that the "volume is so arranged as to form a comprehensive Guide to the Study of the Bible, adapted to the use of General Readers." The want of a well matured work of this description has been long felt and deeply lamented, both in this, and in other countries. It is therefore confidently believed, that this analysis will prove highly acceptable to the public; and that Christians, of all denominations, and biblical students of every grade, will derive great benefit from an attentive and constant perusal derive great benefit from an attentive and constant perusal derive great benefit from an attentive and constant p

of it. Influenced by this behief, and animated by the hope of being instrumental in disseminating the means of instruction of the most important character, the undersigned is induced to take an active part in circulating the work. It will be comprised in one volume of 540 pages, will be printed on good paper and with handsome type, will contain three maps and six vignettes;—and will be bound and delivered to subscribers at the low price of two dollars. DAVID HALE.

Subscriptions for the above work are received by D Hale, Berry Street, Boston, and by Wells & Lilly.

MAP OF NEW-ENGLAND. blished, and for sale at the office of the Boston

Paily Advertiser,
A MAP of the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Veront, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut,with the adjoining parts of New-York, Lower Canada, and

On a scale of eight miles to an inch-exhibiting the situ

On a scale of eight miles to an inch—exhibiting the situation and boundaries of all the towns—the principal roads, streams, bridges, mountains, churches, villages, &c.

Compiled from a careful comparison of all the published maps and charts, and all the surveys, drawings, and other documents which would aid the undertaking, known to the compiler, in the public offices, or in the hands of individuals, and from present examination of many parts of the vertex. and from personal examination of many parts of the country
And carefully engraved in the neatest and most approve
style, by a skilful artist, who has devoted the most assidu
ous attention to the work.—BY NATHAN HALE.

Price to subscribers, five dollars for plain copies to and rollers, or folded in a case, at their option; and rollers, or louded up in the same manner colour-plars for copies put up in the same manner colour-varnished. cp12w May 5th.

nd varoushed. cp12w May 5th.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST Published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 50,
Cornhill, Boston,—The Assistant to Family Religion, in
six parts: Containing a Sermon on Family Religion;—a
System of Natural and Revealed Religion, in the form of
Question and Answer, accompanied with Scripture Proofs,
in thirty-two Cinapters;—a Series of Resolutions, and Questions of Self-examination;—Morning and Evening Prayers
for every Day for two Weeks, together with Occasional
Prayers;— Select Psalms and Hymns, adapted to Family
Devotion; and Select Harmony, or Psalm tunes suitable for

Prayers;—Select Psalms and Hymns, adapted to Family Devotion; and Select Harmony, or Psalm times suitable for Family Worship. By William Cogswell, A. M. Pastor of the South Church in Dedham.

Recommendation.—" Having seen the plan, and a part of the execution, of a book on Family Religion, about to be published by the Rev. Wm. Cogswell of Dedham, we the undersigned, would express our cordial approbation of the same. It is on a suiject vitally important to the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom; and which elaims the serious and earnest attention of the Christian community. The plan and execution of the work, so far as we have attended to them, appear to be judicious, and well calculated to accomplish the end in view. The work we think will be very useful, and highly deserving the attention of individuals and families. We earnestly hope, that the publication may families. We earnestly hope, that the publication may meet with liberal patronage, and be accompanied with the

meet with interat parronage, and be accompanied. April, 1826. Drivine blessing. April, 1826. The above recommendation is signed by the following gentlemen; Rev. Dr. Holmes, Cambridge; Rev. Dr. Kelinge, Framingham; Rev. Dr. Park, Providence; Rev. Dr. Jenks, Boston; Rev. Dr. Codman, Dorchester; Rev. Mr. Fisk, Wrentham; Rev. Mr. Wisner, Boston; Rev. Mr. Pisk, Wrentham; Rev. Mr. Fay, Charlestown; Rev. Mr. Pay, Charlestown; Rev. Mr. Emerson, Salem; Rev. Mr. Fay, Charlestown; Rev. Mr. Curtis, Sharon; Rev. Mr. Fay, Charlestown; Rev. Mr. Dwight, Boston; Rev. Mr. Burgess, Dedham; Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, Randolph; Rev. Mr. Gile, Milton; Rev. Mr. Green, Boston; Rev. Mr. Storrs, Braintree; Rev. Mr. Hutington, North Bridgewater; and Rev. Mr. Cornelius, Salem.

Choice Pleasures for Youth, recommended in a Series of Letters from a Father to his Son.

Letters from a Father to his Son.

A Mother's Portrait: Sketched soon after her deceas the study of her Children, by the surviving parent

for the study of her Children, by the surviving parent.
Memoir of Barron Clark. S3, per hundred.
Analysis of the Principles of Rhetorical Delivery as applied in Reading and Speaking. By Ebenezer Porter, D. D. Bartlett Prof. of Sacred Rhetoric in Theol. Sem'y. Andower.
Volume third of the Lady of the Manor; being a Series of Conversations on the use of the subject of Confirmation.
Intended for the middle and higher ranks of Young Females.
By Mrs. Sherwood. Also, a few copies of the 2d adition of reals first and recently.

rols. first and second.

Father Clement, a Roman Catholic Story, by the author of "Decision," "Profession not Principle," &c.

Anna Ross; a Story for Children, by same author.

QC An extensive variety of small Religious Works suita le for Sabbath School Labraries, April 27. tor Sabbath School Libraries, April 27.
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS-to wit:

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS—to wit: L. S. District Clerk's Office. BE it remembered, that on the nineteenth day of April, A. D. 1827, in the fifty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, Edward D. Griffin, of the aid District, has deposited in this Office the Fille of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit: "A Series of Lectures, delivered in Park-Street Durch, Roston, on Salbath evening, by Edward D. Ceif.

hurch, Boston, on Sabbath evening, by Edward D. in, D. D. Pastor of Park Street Church. Third Edi fin, D. D. Pastor of Park Street Church. Inird Edition, Revised and Corrected."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to an Act entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

JOHN W. DAVIS, 4w17

**Collected of the District of Massachusetts.

WHELPLEY'S COMPEND OF HISTORY. "MESSRS. RICHARDSON & LORD, have recently published the 8th edition of this popular and interesting work, being greatly improved by the Rev. Joseph Emerson. The Editor has added to this edition about one third more mat-

Editor has added to this edition about one third more matter than is contained in the preceding ones, and the volume is enriched with a Chart of History and Biography, and several beautiful Historical Engravings. It gives us much pleasure to announce to our readers a work of so much merit, and we hope the publishers will be duly rewarded for their continued efforts to furnish our youth with books well calculated for the purposes of education."

Gospel Advocate, No. 50. April 27.

IPSWICH ACADEMY.

THIS Institution has this day opened under the meintendence of Mr. Wilson Waller, whom the Treatment
confidently recommend as well qualified to prevail a
men for college, and to instruct in all the braiches has
in Academies. Mr. Ward will be assisted in the
apartment by an experienced and approved framework
Tuition from \$3, to \$4, per quarter, and board from \$1,
to \$1,75 per week.

DAVID T. KIMBALL., Comittee

DANIEL FITZ,
CHARLES KIMBALL., of
Trustee

Ipswich, May 2, 1827.

WESTFIELD ACADEMY

WESTFIELD ACADEMY.
THE Summer Term will commence June 6th,
Fall Term September 13th. Miss CARPENTERS
instruct in the Female Department. Instruction
di nall branches taught in any Academy. The
Language is now added to the list of studies. French will read the Tracts of the A. T. S. guage as a part of their course. Instruction in Mineralogy out of the regular school hours, thave all necessary helps for acquiring a knowle branches. Lectures weekly in the Arts, Seiet glish Language. Bible Class weekly. Tu Westfield, April 24, 1827.

E. DAVIS, Principal *6w

SCHOOL.

MES

arian

f the

eferre

he sub

mes,

afe an genito nade, nand,

The

speakie

ts mot questio

lease e ha

preach thirty-

ns ca

ttack

tinual

" Trin

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his the Public, the his Spring Term, will common pay, April 2d.

INSTRUCTION in Reading, Writing, Ortho

DAY, April 2d.

Instituction in Reading, Writing, Orthogophy,
Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, Compan.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, Compan.

Instituction, Declamation, Use of Globes, Book-keeping by low.

Sucred, Modern and Ancieut History, Moral and Net

urai Philosophy, Chemistry, Bolany, Geometry, Atro

omy, Logic and the French Language.

Separate, commodious and pieasant apartments are pu

vided for Masters and Misses, and the latter will see the

the superintendence of a lady who will instruct them a

Plain and Ornamental Needlework, Crayoning, Dra

ing and Painting in Oil and Water Colours.

The system will be so far monitorial that every Seldi

will feel some degree of responsibleness, and expect at

called upon to teach whatever he may have learned, Sch

ara will review their studies once a week or oftener, act

ways be required to recite as analytically as pomby

Their health will be an object of particular attention, is

no exertion will be omitted which may be deemed acte

ry to secure their greatest moral and intellectual impor
ment. Intermediate School will commence as above. Ma

ing School from 5 to 7 o' clock will commence as above. Ma

May.

The subscriber solicits the parents and guardians of

The subscriber solicits the parents and guardians of h The subscriber solicits the parents and guardians of his scholars to visit his school without ceremony, as often a suits their convenience. NATHANIEL MAGGUX. Application to be made at the School Rooms, No. 8; Washington-Street, (Cornhill Square.)
Several Rooms to let, some very large, with high lights and a Northern aspect, suitable for Portrait and Land scape Painters. Apply at the above School Room.

SCHOOL.

SCHOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has removed his School to Frank-LIS HALL, No. 7, Franklin Street, will instruct Classes in Sacred Music, evenings, a term of two months from n SACRED Music, evenings, a term of two months from the first of April. - Aiso, - the afternoons of Thursday an Saturday, each week; PENMANNUL and ARITHMETIC four afternoons per week. Lessons given other hours, to accommodate individue and Classes. Carros for banness or visiting. Dip one, and Gramental writing of any kind, written in the style on reasonable terms. Enquire for part culars at the style.

March 28(n, 1827. N. D. Gould.)

N. D. GOULD.

NOT

NOTION.

JONATHAN LEAVITT would inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has read of from Archover, Ms. to the cuty of Ns w-York, where he proposes to carry on the BOOKSELLING BUSINESS in as various branches, he having purchased the Scote, and tale in the Stand No. 182, Broadway, corner of John-Sareet, Cately occupied by John P. Haven) at which place he will be happy to escentile any order in the line of his business, that may be entrosted to him, on the most favorable terms. The arterial win he more particularly directed to the sale of Theological Works, of which it will be his aim to have a good supply of the hetest and most approved Standard Publications.

CLERGYMEN and others will be supplied with the Bos-

test and most approved Standard Publications.

CLERGYMEN and others will be supplied with the Boston Octave Stereotype Edition of Scott's Family Edits. and all other publications from the same press, tog those from the Andover press on the same terms as by the All theological works will be furnished from this store on rms peculiarly favourable, and patronage is earnestly and

respectfully solicited.

J. L. Requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, particularly those whose accounts have been standing from one to five years, to Mr. K.S. Elis, she is authorised agent at his Bindery, in Andover or to his ISI Broadway, New York.

6w*

April. 22.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ANALYSIS of the Principles of Rhetorical Pelivery as applied in Reading and Speaking. By ERENKER PORTER, D.D. Bartlett Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in the Theol. Seminary, Andover. Price \$1,25 bas. \$1.56 band For sale by Mark Newman, Andover; Mark H. Newman. Amherst, Mass.; Hilliard, Gray & Co.; Crocker & ter, Boston, and J. Leavit, 182, Broadway, New J. Andover, April 10.

M. New District of Massachusetts—to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the fitteenth day of Mart.

BE it remembered, that on the fittenth day of Match.

A.D. 1827, in the fifty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, Mark Newman, of the said betriet, bas deposited in this Office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit: Analysis of the Principles of Flectorical Delivery as applied in Reading and Speaking. By Element Porter, D.D. Bartlett Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Bed. Seminary, Andows. Porter, D.D. Bartlett Professor of Sacred Rhetore in Theo. Seminary, Andover. In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled an Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charland Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies dring the times therein mentioned; and also an Act entitled an Act supplementary to an Act entitled an Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and Books to the proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the leachts thereof to the arts of designing, angraying and etching halfthereof to the arts of designing, engraving a rieal and other prints." JOHN W. DAVIS.
6w Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

HENRY PAYSON,

HAS taken Store No. 397, Washington Street, o HAS taken Store No. 397, Washington Street, opposite Hayward Place, where he offers for sale, a general is sortment of LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S FOOTS & SHOES; also, CHILDRENS SHOES & BOUTEES. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his frends, which he hopes to merit by furnishing them with good articles in his line of business at reasonable prices. May 4.

DR. T. W. PARSONS,-Surgeon Denlist, No. 17, Winter Street, - Continues to attend to tions on the Teeth generally, to the construction of tions on the Teeth generally, to the considerable diseases which and to the treatment of those diseases which usually fall to the department of the Dentist. Dr. P. spermitted to refer to John Gorham, M. D. of this city.

April 27.

HARD WARE.
No. 34 Union Street.
No. 34 Union Street.
HOMES & HOMER, have received per ships Amelyse and Topaz, from Liverpool, a general assortment of Culfery and Hard Ware Goods, which they offer for sale on good terms for cash or credit.

PARIS PAPER HANGINGS

FORTY Cases just received by the Concordia, from Havre, containing the latest Paris Fashions.

On Hand—recently received from our Manufactury, a contraining the second process.

NEW AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS. (C) Country Merchants supplied in large or small or Bales, at prices from fifteen cents to five dollars per with a liberal credit.

J. BUMSTEAB & SON, 112. Washington SI

with a liberal credit.

April 27.

113, Washington Street.

NEW SHOE STORE.

ROBERT L. BIRD and ABNER W. SANGER, have taken store No. 318, Washington Street, opposite the Lon Tavern, formerly occupied by R. L. Bird, for Paper linging and Upholstery, where they have a good assortment of Boots and Shoes on the most favorable terms and solicit the patronage of their friends and his former customers.

N. B.—A few Paper Hangings and Upholstery Goods for sale as above, by Robert L. Bird, at reduced prites if applied for soon.

for sale as above, by Robert L. Bird, at reduced prices if applied for soon.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignees of the notes, accounts, stock in trade, and other personal effects of Messrs. D. & J. Shipman, traders in Andorer, hereby give notice, that they are selling said stock, through the agency of the said D. & J. Shipman, and that all persons who are indebted to the said firm, either by note or account, are hereby required to make an immediate settlement of the same with the Assignees or their agents.

JANES MURBOCK, MARK NEWNAS,

TIMO. FLAGG, A. J. GOULD

Andover, April 17, 1827.